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JULIUS HINES & SON,
Baltimore, Md.

Please mention this paper.

Sworn to and Subscribed.

Following is one of the Sampson county affidavits filed with the Cumberland County Commissioners in regard to the capture of Alex. Gilmore in consequence of which the reward was divided:

Major Treadwell being duly sworn, says:

That he is a resident of Lisbon Township, aforesaid county, and that about the first week in October, 1897, affiant met Alex. Gilmore, whom he knew personally, having worked with him on the government boat on Black River, and that he, affiant, immediately informed the township officer, who with a posse, affiant being one thereof, went on the night of October 9th, 1897, to the house where Gilmore was stopping and attempted to arrest him. After the officer's posse fired several shots at Gilmore and ran him into a thick swamp, they gave up the hunt and disbanded. During the next ensuing three days affiant made diligent inquiries throughout the neighborhood and learned that Gilmore had gone in the direction of Duplin county, traveling on foot, and being badly wounded from the shots received from the officer's posse, affiant thereupon notified Mr. Thomas J. Boykin, who with his brother, Mr. Frank Boykin, Alex. Bronson and myself set out in pursuit of Gilmore and followed his track to Chinquepin, in Duplin county, where affiant's party stopped to feed and rest their horses, which were nearly given out, and while stopping there affiant learned that Gilmore had passed Chinquepin going in the direction of Jacksonville, Onslow county. That soon after stopping at Chinquepin, said affiant saw a Mr. Robert James and told him all about Gilmore, and that there was a large reward offered for his arrest, and that affiant's horses were very tired and they would have to stop over all night and if he, the said James, would pursue Gilmore they—affiant's party—would follow next morning, and if he (James) caught Gilmore, affiant's party would pay him for his trouble or divide the reward as was right; that said James taking with him a colored man with whom Gilmore had stopped two nights previous, started immediately in pursuit, that early next morning Mr. T. J. Boykin and Alex. Bronson continued the chase in the direction of Jacksonville, and that affiant and Mr. Frank Boykin finding their horse so nearly given out were compelled to give up the chase and return home.

his
MAJOR X TREADWELL.
mark

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 11th day of October, 1897.

J. D. JOHNSON,
Justice of Peace.

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DECLARED POLICIES OF THE PARTIES.

It will be interesting to collate and compare the policies of the Democrats, the Populists and the Republicans as these have been promulgated for the Congressional battle now on. We have already epitomized the President's message, which answers in lieu of a caucus for the party which happens to possess a head in the executive office, and to this we now add the views of Secretary Gage on the currency question.

At the caucus of the Democratic members of the House of Representatives, the following resolutions were adopted:

THE DEMOCRATIC RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this caucus that the Democratic members of the House of Representatives ought to resist all efforts, direct or indirect, to retire the greenbacks and treasury notes.

Second, That we are opposed to and will resist all attempts to extend the privileges of national banks or to reduce the taxes which they now pay.

Third, That we favor the early consideration and passage of the Senate resolution recognizing that a condition of war exists in the island of Cuba between the Government of Spain and the Cuban people.

Fourth, That we favor the early enactment of a just and wise bankruptcy law.

The first three resolutions passed unanimously; the fourth was opposed by Mr. Dearmond, of Missouri, and half a dozen others.

THE POPULIST RESOLUTIONS.

The Populist caucus adopted the following:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this caucus that we will resist all efforts to so modify the existing civil service laws as to enable any party that may be in power to fill the different positions in civil service with partisans.

Resolved, That we are opposed to and will resist all efforts to destroy our greenbacks and treasury notes, whether it be by direct legislation or by the subterfuge of refusing to re issue the same except in exchange for gold.

Resolved, That we are opposed to any scheme of enlarging the powers of national banks; that we oppose the conferring of the power to issue notes designed to have the same functions as money to any bank, corporation or individual.

Resolved, That we favor the early consideration and passage of the joint resolution recognizing the independence of the Cuban republic.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the early passage of an equitable voluntary bankruptcy bill.

The foregoing resolutions were adopted unanimously, except that referring to the civil service.

SECRETARY GAGE'S CURRENCY PROPOSITIONS.

Secretary Gage appeared on Thursday before the Committee on Banking and Currency of the House of Representatives to present a bill embodying his views for a revision of the currency.

Mr. Gage said that the objects he had in mind in the series of provisions offered by him were four in number, viz:

"First, to commit the country more thoroughly to the gold standard; remove as far as possible doubts and fears on that point, and thus strengthen the credit of the United States both at home and abroad.

"Second, to strengthen the Treasury in relation to its demand liabilities, in which are included greenbacks, Treasury notes and the incidental obligation to maintain a parity, through interchangeability with gold, so far as may may be necessary, the present large volume of silver certificates and silver dollars.

"Third, to do this in such a way as not to contract the volume of circulation in the hands of the people.

"Fourth, to take an initial step toward a system of banknote issues without the conditional deposit of public bonds as security therefor. If we prosper as a people the revenue of the Government ought to be somewhat in advance of its expenditures and the public debt of the United States gradually reduced and finally extinguished. Looking at the question widely from my best point of knowledge and experience, I feel that if these could be secured, the condition of the Government, in its relation to the currency, would be much safer and stronger than now and that through the operation of national banknote currency the commercial and industrial interests of the United States would be greatly advantaged."

The press dispatches say that "Mr. Gage explained in detail the plan of issuing national bank notes for United States notes, Treasury notes and silver certificates and the covering of the latter demand notes for refunding bonds. He said the purpose of this was to accumulate $200,000,000 of the demand obligations, and placing them aside where they would relieve to that extent the demands on the Treasury. It was essential, he felt, that these demand obligations should be materially reduced. At the same time he did not consider it safe to contract the currency by $200,000,000 at one stroke and for that reason he had provided for issues of national bank notes to fill the vacuum."

At last, then, we have the line of battle well defined as between the two great parties. The inexorable logic of events has driven the Republican party to the open proposition—made, with the approbation of the head of their party, by their chief financial officer—"To commit the country more thoroughly to the gold standard; remove as far as possible doubts and fears on that point, and thus strengthen the credit [?] of the United States both at home and abroad."

But the inexorable logic of events has not driven the Democratic party to take up the diametrically opposite position. It required the very hardest kind of anticipatory work known to American political history to place it there in the Chicago convention of 1896, and to thus prevent the Populists from enjoying a monopoly of the advocacy of silver; and even harder work for the OBSERVER and its little band of allies to repress the recent powerful attempt to induce the North Carolina section of the party to secede from the national party and to abandon the impregnable position which the victory at Chicago had won for the party in all the states. We say, "even harder," because the goldbug enemy was exceptionally strong in their control of the press of North Carolina and in their representation in the party machinery.

As to the Populists, we shall see what we shall see; but if the "logic of events" doesn't miss fire in the case of the anti-Tom-Watson Populists, it will lead them into closer and closer union with the Democrats as the Congressional fight waxes warmer. The goldbug enemy thoroughly understood and foresaw this contingency, and hence their wonderful exertion of strength against the OBSERVER in the recent great contest. Their object was to force a practical "fusion" with the Republicans, and thus to destroy the Democratic party.

The Opening of the University, January 15, 1795.

BY KEMP P. BATTLE, '49.

[University Magazine.]

The opening of the University on the memorable January 15th, 1795, gave no prophecy of the swarms annually appearing at the openings of our day. The winter was severe and the roads almost impassable. Governor Richard Dobbs Spaight, whose energy and devotion to duty has been shown when, as a youth of twenty, he left Trinity College, Dublin, and ran the hazard of being captured by British vessels, in order to throw in his fortunes with his native State, had braved the discomforts of the twenty-eight miles of red mud and pipe-clay and jagged rocks stretching from Chapel Hill to Raleigh. It is recorded that he had attendants and we can assuredly guess that among them were State Treasurer John Haywood, and John Craven, the Comptroller, the first University Treasurer. The gazette of the period, the *North Carolina Journal*, merely states that there were present "several members of the corporation and many other gentlemen, members of the General Assembly," then in session. We may almost certainly see in attendance the members from Hillsboro and Orange, Samuel Benton, uncle of the great Senator, "Old Bullion," Thomas Hart Benton; Walter Alves, son of James Hogg, the said Walter, according to tradition, changing his name in order to marry the belle of the county; and Wm. Lythe, probably son of the colonel, Archibald Lythe, who fought so bravely under Sumner at Eutaw; also Wm. Cain, the Senator, ancestor of our professor of mathematics; Wm. Person Little, Senator from Granville, and Thomas Person, Commoner, both nephews of the gallant General Person, the University's benefactor, detained at home by the infirmities of age; John Baptist Ashe from Halifax, afterwards elected Governor, but dying before taking his seat, in place of General Davie, then employed on official duty elsewhere. Of course the ever active Joel Lane, Senator from Wake, who offered broad acres to secure the University at Cary, was there. And it is reasonably certain, judging from the interest they took in the new institution, that John Macon, Senator from Warren, brother of the more eminent Nathaniel Macon, and Daniel Gillespie, Senator from Guilford, and the brilliant young Commoner from Fayetteville, afterwards the first Chief Justice of our Supreme Court, John Louis Taylor, were willing to add eclat to the occasion by their presence; and of course in attendance were Alexander Mebane, the Congressman, and James Hogg, the rich merchant, both of Orange, Trustees, and Commissioners to select the site and members of the Building Committee.

The morning of the 15th of January opened with a cold, drizzling rain. As the sighing of the watery wind whistled through the leafless branches of tall oaks and hickories and the Davie poplar, then in vigorous youth, all that met the eyes of the distinguished company, were a two storied brick building, the Old East, the unpainted wooden house of the presiding professor, opposite to the Gymnasium, the avenue between them filled with stumps of recently felled trees, a pile of yellowish red clay, dug out for the foundation of the chapel, or Person Hall, a pile of lumber collected for building Steward's Hall, a Scotch Irish Preacher-Professor, in whose mind were fermenting ideas of infidelity, destined to cost him his place—*and not one student.*

The proverbial optimism of the press as to matters hoped for did not fail the ancestor of our modern newspapers. The editor of the Journal mildly comments: "The Governor, with the trustees who accompanied him, report to the board, by which they are enabled to inform the public that the buildings prepared for the reception and accommodation of students are in part finished, and that youth disposed to enter the University may come forward with the assurance of being received." The editor goes on to give the terms of tuition and board in apparently naive unconsciousness that he was giving the University a first class advertisement. When I state that this important item appears in the issue of February 23rd, forty-nine days after the event, we must give the palm for furnishing news more promptly, if not more reliably, to the modern reporter.

The learned presiding professor, Dr. David Ker, reigned in his solitary greatness for the greater part of the revolution of the wintry moon. It was not until the 12th of February that the first student arrived, with no companion, all the way from the banks of the lower Cape Fear, the worthy precursor of a long line of seekers after knowledge. His residence was Wilmington, his name, Hinton James.

It was of good omen that this, the first fruit of the University, was worthy to head the list of her students. The Faculty records show that he performed his duties faithfully and with ability. For several years the students were required to read original compositions on Saturdays and those deemed especially meritorious were posted in a record book. The name of Hinton James occurs often on this roll of honor. His tastes took a scientific and practical direction. One of his subjects was "The Uses of the Sun," another "The Motions of the Earth," the third "The Commerce of Britain," a fourth "The Slave Trade," a fifth "The Pleasures of College Life," and a sixth the "Effects of Climate on the Minds and Bodies of Men."

After leaving the University James became a civil engineer of great usefulness in his section of the State, as assistant to Chief Engineer Fulton, who was brought from Scotland at a salary of $6,000 a year, payable in gold, to improve the navigation of our rivers. In passing from Wilmington down the beautiful Cape Fear, I was shown by my intelligent friend, the late Henry Nutt, some of James' works for deepening the channel, which had withstood the floods and tides of fifty years. He was likewise called into the service of his county as a legislator for three terms beginning with 1807; for two of them being the colleague of a lawyer of great reputation in the old days, William Watts Jones.

We learn from a letter written by Mr. James in 1835 that the next arrivals were, a fortnight later, Maurice and Alfred Moore of Brunswick, their cousin Richard Eagles of New Hanover, John Taylor of Orange, and from Granville William M Sneed, and three sons of Robert H. Burton, then treasurer of the University, namely, Hutchins, Francis and Robert H. Burton, Junior. It is pleasant to announce that all these turned out to be good men. The two Moores were sons of Attorney General Moore, afterwards Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States. Maurice served Brunswick county in the General Assembly and then became a planter in Louisiana. He it was who had the misfortune to be embroiled in a quarrel with the choleric general, afterwards Governor, Benjamin Smith, and in th duel which resulted the bullet from his pistol was lodged in the body of the general, and was found among his bones when they were exhumed for removal many years afterwards. Alfred Moore, whose bust may be seen in Gerrard Hall, was a popular politician, reaching the dignity, once considered as second to that of Governor, the Speakership of the House of Commons. His name and talents are perpetuated in those of his scholarly grandson, Alfred Moore Waddell. The father of Richard Eagles gave the name to Eagles Island opposite Wilmington. The son, like the father, was a man of wealth and high standing in a cultivated community. John Taylor, son of the first steward of the University, was for many years clerk of the Superior Court of Orange and was grandfather of our Professor Ralph H. Graves. Of the Granville men Wm. Morgan Sneed was seven times Senator and twice Commoner; of the three Burtons, Hutchins G. became thrice Governor of the State, after being Congressman. Francis Nash Williams Burton was a lawyer of large practice in Lincoln and the adjoining counties, while Robert, his partner, was at one time Judge of the Superior Court. A daughter of Judge Burton married the eminent lawyer, Michael Hoke, and was the mother of one of General Lee's best major generals, Robert F. Hoke, and grandmother of Secretary Hoke Smith, and of a late victorious captain of our foot ball team, "Mike" Hoke, now an M. D.

The numbers reached forty-one in the first term—during the second term they rose to one hundred nearly but such was the dearth of good schools in the State that at least half of them were unprepared to enter the University classes. It became necessary to inaugurate a Preparatory department, or "Grammar School," for the benefit of those juveniles, many of them belonging to the "Small Boy" genus. The profession of teaching was then, and years afterwards, at such a low ebb that obtaining professors was a most troublesome problem.

Among the earliest students besides those above named we find men afterwards notable for good works; such for example as Ebenezer Pettigrew, a member of Congress, father of General J. Johnston Pettigrew, a still more eminent son of the University; Thomas D. Bennehan, famed for bounteous hospitality, long a Trustee of the institution, which his father Richard Bennehan, assisted in its young days; James Mebane, Speaker of the House of Commons, father of another University Graduate, and Speaker of the Senate, Giles Mebane. I could name many others.

The increase of numbers led to the election of a Tutor of Mathematics in spring of 1795. The choice fell on one of the family of Harris of Cabarrus, of which in later days Wm. Shakespere Harris was a most worthy member. This was Charles Wilson Harris, a recent graduate of Princeton with highest honors, a young man of great promise, of big brains, of literary tastes, of courtly manners, and weight of character. These two, Ker and Harris, sustained the burden of instruction and discipline, during the first year of the University life,—and sustained it with conspicuous faithfulness and ability. It was a great misfortune that Ker the next year went off into infidelity and politics, being rewarded by Jefferson, when he reached the Presidential chair, with the judgeship of the Mississippi Territory, and Harris two years afterwards into law, in which he was winning a high name when, under the exposures incident to a heavy practice in an extensive circuit, he fell a victim, only thirty-one years old, to pulmonary consumption —*Valde deflendus est.*

Here is Fun for You.

[Mr. Linney on the Civil Service Law.]

I am told that in old times when a member of Congress visited a Department the clerks were running over one another to wait upon him; but you know how it is now, and if this thing goes on, five years from this time a Department clerk will not speak to a Congressman. [Laughter.]

A Georgian View of Pritchard.

[Atlanta Journal.]

Senator Pritchard, of North Carolina, is engaged in trying to secure pensions for sweet-scented specimens in his state, who claim to have first served in the Confederate army and then deserted to the Union army. If the United States really decides to pay a life premium to traitors, it will be a good place to move away from. Senator Pritchard should hide his head in a sack because he has such constituents, and because his constituents have such a senator.

MR. BRYAN IN MEXICO.

Enthusiastic Reception at the Capital.

A telegram from the City of Mexico says:

Mr. Bryan and party arrived here to night. A great crowd of Americans and Mexicans were awaiting his arrival. Col. Garcia, of President Diaz's staff, in full uniform, greeted and welcomed Mr. Bryan in the name of the Chief Magistrate and escorted him to the President's private carriage. The famous Twenty seventh regiment was stationed on the platform. Enthusiasm was great among the many Americans present and cheers and tigers for Bryan were given and loud calls made for a speech. He refused to talk and was again cheered. Mrs. Bryan came in for her share of the applause. Nothing like tonight's demonstration has ever been seen here. President Diaz has given orders that Mr. Bryan shall be considered as a specially honored guest.

Subsequently, Mr. Bryan was received with the most distinguished consideration by the Mexican Congress, the members all rising as he entered their chamber. He was asked to address the body, and replied with a happy dissertation on parliamentary bodies in general.

Mr. Bryan's reception in Mexico appears to grieve the Clevelandites to little.

Admirably Said, Col. Carr.

The press reports of the Bankers' Convention at Atlanta contain admirable words spoken by Col. Julian S. Carr. Says the report:

Mr. J. S. Carr, a millionaire banker of North Carolina, was invited to address the body. "I am a free silver Democrat," he declared. "When I get among bankers I confess that I feel lonesome; but I have plenty of company when I am with the rank of the people. I am for State banks all right and I don't care if the notes don't circulate outside of the State of their issue. We want money we can keep at home. The trouble with this good money that circulates everywhere, is that it circulates away from us. The gold standard may be all right for the people up North, where they have plenty of money, but we want some thing else. I get my ideas of political economy and finance by hard knocks. I tell you that the alarm has been sounded in the watch tower of the public, and the people are demanding that something be done. We had better be doing it too. I am for the dollar of our daddies, State banks and free silver."

LITERARY NOTES.

MRS. McKINLEY BESTOWS FAVORS.

The wife of the President has given special permission to John Philip Sousa, "The March King," to dedicate to her his new composition, just finished, and which will be called "The Lady of the White House." Mrs. McKinley forwarded her permission last week to the editor of *The Ladies' Home Journal*, which will publish the Sousa composition complete in its next issue. This magaziue has also received for the same number a new and large portrait of Mrs. McKinley, taken a few days ago in the White House conservatory. This is the second photograph which the President's wife has allowed to be taken within ten years, the first portrait taken of her since 1887 having also gone to *To the Ladies' Home Journal*, which published it in its last October number, causing the entire edition of that issue to be exhausted.

AN ACTRESS AS AN AUTHOR

Clara Morris, the emotional actress, is writing a series of short stories based upon incidents in her own life. The gist of these, called "John Hickey, Coachman," is to be published in the January *Ladies' Home Journal*, and shows all the marks of an experienced story-writer. Yet it is the actress's first story.

MARK TWAIN'S NEW STORY

Mark Twain's new humorous story, which he is now writing in Vienna, is to go to *The Ladies' Home Journal*, which magazine has also secured F. Marion Crawford's new story, which is a tale of the unreal, with the strikingly uncanny title of "The Dead Smile."

Now You're Talking.

[Marion Messenger.]

If a vote is ever taken in the Senate on the proposition to retire the greenbacks, North Carolina Democrats and Populists who aided in the election in any degree of Jeo Pritchard will experience a twinge of conscience. Revenge may be sweet, but it is most usually dearly paid for.

An Enraged Husband.

A Mr. Gibson of 71st arrived in the city at 4 o'clock Wednesday morning and going to 'Squire Overby's house, swore out a warrant against Alger Kendall, Daniel Wright and W. A. Stevens, three young white men, charging them with assault upon his wife.

He said that when he went home that night his wife told him that three men had been there, insulting her by frequent attempts to kiss and hug her. He immediately started in pursuit of the men and followed them 11 miles on foot, locating them at the house of Mr. Lawrence Bennett. After learning their names, he walked twelve miles to this city and obtained the warrant as above stated. The warrant was immediately put in the hands of deputy sheriff Kinlaw and a few hours later he arrested all three men.

Mr. Bennett went on Wright's bond, and the other two were brought to town under arrest.

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Rev. J. C. Troy Sends Greeting to His Old Home.

To the Editor of the Observer:

I respectfully ask the courtesy to speak through your paper my gratitude to "Shawen" for the helpful and beautiful words concerning me and my work in Friday's issue. No man except such as has been, in the providence of God, called upon to pass "through the dreary, tangled wild," can fully appreciate the force of sincere words of sympathy. There is a power in it and the one who cannot feel it, or give it, is already dead; and without much hope of a resurrection. My affliction has brought to me, in the shape of brotherly expressions, so much that is good that I am ready to testify, that generally, I am living in the midst of "sunlit days." I do not believe in the theology, or any system of ethics that would lead mankind to think of this world as a howling wilderness; that friendship only follows wealth or fame, and that man was made specially to carry on the mourning business. "Shawen" has given me in my own home, notwithstanding the words, "a prophet is not without honor save in his own country," a beautiful tribute, and I thank him for not waiting until I was dead and laid under the flowers to do so. But then "Shawen" is not the only one, and God has blessed already every man and woman for these words which to me have been as refreshing as cold water to a thirsty soul.

Since he has kindly referred to my book it may not be amiss for me to write a few lines. I have never been a very sentimental man since getting married. Before that important event of my life I was both sentimental and visionary; as is characteristic with most young men. Sometimes it would occur to me that I might meet a rich girl at the fair or some where else, and we would both, without malice, aforethought or premeditative, fall in love with each other and marry on the spot, and as a consequence, I saw a beautiful mansion built by wife's money standing on the old Wright lot on Haymount, which my father had given me as a wedding present; and furthermore, I saw a group of children, bright as their mother, playing on the lawn; and myself going up the hill in a carriage drawn by a pair of fine horses with my good, generous wife sitting by my side; and so forth, and so on too numerous to mention. But it didn't turn out that way. I didn't get the rich girl nor the lot. I married a good woman who was as poor as myself, and then I settled down to business; and it has been business with me ever since. And I have taken care of her and she of me in the way of seeing that I was not forced to eat food which called for soda and pepsin to grind it.

Now then, in the publishing of my book, I did it not for glory; but purely as a matter devoid of all sentiment. Of course I wanted others to be benefited, and God knows how I appreciated the many kind and loving words from friends commending the work; but when one day the statement came to me from my bank, "balance to your credit $4.23," and realizing that I could not call on my kin, for my rich kin all died before the Revolutionary war, I knew the time had come, sick or well, to make a move. I moved. God was in it. The first order was from a Fayetteville man. One who has always been and is still my friend. But I am sorry to say the orders were few, not amounting to one dozen from my old home. This though does not make me feel that my work for God, humanity and myself, is not appreciated there. Out of 1,000 copies published, not two months ago, 500 have gone out; and the others will go; but I want some of them left in the town of my birth. There is not a day when my heart is not in sympathy with everybody and everything in Fayetteville tending to her welfare.

This quotation and I am done: "But there comes a time when even faith will falter and the body grow faint. To men, most men, this means rebellion; to women resignation." Yes, "Shawen," you are right. I tried rebellion; it did no good. The doctor said to me nearly four years ago you cannot live possibly over three months. It was hard, awful, to hear those words. And for more than a year I fought, no little, with God. But I gave up that kind of battle, and said: "Thy will be done." There is no rebellion now. The future was bright to me; but thank God the present, even this beautiful Lord's day, is aglow with golden light; and all this week has been one of peace; and I write: "Bless the Lord, O my soul, and all that is within me, bless His holy name."

Christmas is coming; mine is already on. I am full; and if you wish to make me fuller, help me to dispose of all my books on Christmas day. On that day, 10 years ago, I gave myself to the work of Him, of whom the Angels and a multitude of the heavenly host, sang:

"Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men."

To the OBSERVER and its readers, and to all of Fayetteville and Cumberland, I send a Christmas time greeting; with Galatians 1: 3, 4 and 5 added thereto.

Yours truly,
JOHN CLARK TROY.

Jonesboro, N. C., Dec. 12, 1897.

Christian Reid's Letter.

Following is the letter from Mrs. Tiernan, North Carolina's most distinguished literary woman, (and daughter, too, of the famous 6th regiment's commander, Col. Fisher), which we referred to Saturday as having been received by Mrs. T. M. Hunter, President of the Ladies' Book Club:

SALISBURY, N. C., Dec. 2, 1897.

Dear Mrs. Hunter: Pardon my delay in replying to your very kind note. The serious illness of my husband—for I have been married ten years—has made it impossible for me to write sooner, and now I must be more brief than I should otherwise wish to be.

For I assure you that your letter gave me much pleasure. A writer necessarily knows very little of those who form the wide world of readers, and there is more encouragement than you would perhaps imagine in hearing that one's labors have given pleasure, if nothing more, to one who speaks out of the silence with the voice of a friend.

You ask me to say something which will add interest to your Christian Reid evening. I presume that what you desire is some personal detail of my work. Let me say briefly, then, that when in the days of my early youth I commenced to write, I was of course very eager to win success and to render my books popular. But even at that age I felt—and time and life have only deepened my belief—that any success, any popularity would be too dearly bought at the cost of doing harm in even the least degree to any human soul by the great agency of the pen. And we know well that the pen need not be a very strong one to be capable of doing harm, of weakening faith not only in God but in humanity, in the possibilities of life, in the high ideals of conduct which make life alone worth living, and in heroism and virtue. This controlling sense of moral responsibility is the only thing I should wish to be remembered by those who judge my work, and find it lacking in many features of the fiction most popular to day.

You ask if I am still writing. In a certain sense, yes. That is, I have written yesterday and I shall probably write to morrow, but to-day is filled with sad duties which leave me no time for work of the imagination.

With best wishes for yourself and the members of your literary circle,

I am Very Truly Yours,
FRANCES C. TIERNAN.
(Christian Reid.)

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ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

Old Friends in Washington.

The Washington (D. C.) Star of the 10th contains the following:

A number of friends of Mr. Stematsu Teshima, the popular young attache of the Japanese legation, who left for Japan Thursday, met at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Lee Wednesday evening to bid him farewell. A delightful musical program was arranged by Miss Katie V. Wilson. The Cecilian quartet, under her direction, rendered several numbers. The soloists included the members of the quartet, besides Miss Sadie Herbert, Miss Kate Ellis and Mr. William Hyde. A collation followed. Among those present were Mr. Naohisa Salaguchi, paymaster Japanese navy; Mr. N. Sakato, attache; Miss Phil and Lida Wattles, Mrs. David Howell and Miss Nina Fowle of Alexandria, Mrs. Lee, Dr. and Mrs. Lincoln Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. B. R. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Huske, Mr. Geo. H. Haigh, R. E. King, T. M. Johnson, F. F. McKeon and Mr. Thomas Sydnor. Mr. Teshima will make a short stay in New York and Chicago, and will leave San Francisco on the 20th instant for Japan via Hawaii. Before assuming his new duties in China he will spend several months in the foreign office in Tokio.

Robbery Wednesday Night.

Some time Wednesday night robber entered Mr. J. S. Maultsby's Bee Hive Store on Person street and carried off a cart load of stuff.

Entrance was effected in identically the same manner as the Whaley store, recently robbed, with the exception that the back door of the Bee Hive was used as the mode of entrance instead of the front door as in the former robbery. The transom above the door was broken, and a boy slipped through, who opened the door from the inside. It must have been a boy, for no man could pass between the heavy iron bars which protected the transom.

The robbers carried off a show-case full of new cheap jewelry, leaving only one pair of cuff buttons behind; a quantity of shoes, handkerchiefs, valises, hats and probably much more stuff not yet discovered.

Mr. Maultsby says the jewelry was worth over $100, and the other articles equally as much and may be more. The cash drawer was not disturbed, though it contained some money.

It is thought that the robbers used a cart to carry off their plunder, from certain tracks found around the back door.

Whoever the robbers were they did not lack in boldness, the building entered being on one of the main streets and almost in the shadow of police headquarters.

Young Ladies Thrown from a Buggy.

While Misses Katie Sutton and Maude Haigh were riding on Haymount Wednesday afternoon, deeply interested in conversation, the horse ran up an embankment, and before they knew what had happened, both were lying in the middle of the road, and the cart turned up-side-down. Fortunately neither one was hurt, and they set about righting the vehicle. When they had accomplished this, and were on the point of entering the cart, the horse dashed off, and the young ladies had to walk home. The horse and vehicle were afterwards recovered.

Free Pills.

Send your address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a free sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills. A trial will convince you of their merits. These pills are easy in action and are particularly effective in the cure of Constipation and Sick Headache. For Malaria and Liver troubles they have been proved invaluable. They are guaranteed to be perfectly free from every deleterious substance and to be purely vegetable. They do not weaken by their action, but by giving tone to stomach and bowels greatly invigorate the system. Regular size 25c. per box. Sold by B. E. Sedberry & Son, Druggists.

Prizes at Hope Mills.

The Hope Mills Chronicle of recent date says:

The Hope Mills Mfg. Co. gives a prize or purse of three dollars each month to the weaver who gets off the most cloth during the month, and also a prize in each department to the one who excels in work. This is a powerful incentive to work, and the production of the mills is no doubt much increased thereby.

Death of a Child.

Charlie Henry Mimms, the thirteen year old son of Mr. Daniel Mimms, died this morning at the home of his father, near the Fayetteville Cotton Mills.

A Desperate Woman.

Experts in insanity tell us that when anyone goes insane, frequently their whole nature is reversed. They do and say exactly the opposite things to what they would do in their sane minds. A mother whose mind breaks down under extreme nervous tension may turn upon the one object in all the world most precious to her—her baby.

The terrible nervous tension under which many women live and suffer because of some weakness or disease of their sex, keeps them on the very verge of insanity. The constant drag and drain upon the complicated and delicate organism affects the whole nervous system and works upon the brain with an almost irresistible madness.

Thousands of suffering women have been literally saved from the insane asylum by the timely influence of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is the one perfect and positive specific for every derangement of woman's special organism. It is a scientific and permanent cure for those severe, chronic, complicated cases which doctors usually consider hopeless. It is the only medicine of its kind devised by an educated and skilled physician.

Mrs. Sarah E. Rains, of Dayton, Cass Co., Mo., in a letter to Dr. Pierce, writes: "It was in the winter of 1890 that my sufferings commenced. It was close to my time of confinement. I took the grip, and that with the labor pains all went to my head. I suffered dreadfully, and when I gave birth to my little boy I kept getting worse. I doctored but nothing did me any good. I had nervous spasms and was delirious—Oh, no tongue can express my sufferings. I was advised by a lady to try your medicine and I did. I got one bottle of the 'Favorite Prescription' and one of the 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I had taken two-thirds of the medicine when it commenced its work. I began to feel better, and still continued getting better. In a short time I felt like another woman. I gained strength and flesh. I am now forty-one years of age. This is true, and it was your medicine that saved my life."

Dr. Pierce's 1000-page illustrated book, "The People's Medical Adviser" sent, paper-bound, free for the cost of mailing *only*, 21 one-cent stamps; or, cloth-bound 31 stamps. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

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The public is cordially invited to visit my yard, where they will always find a choice collection of
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Very respectfully,
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THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY.....DECEMBER 23, 1897.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

E. J. HALE, Jr., General Business Mang'r

Established in 1825 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1900.

WILLIAM J. BRYAN.

THE RACE QUESION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The Englishman, as long as he remains in England, is like the New Englander as long as he remains in New England, in his views of the distant black man. But so is the Englishman like the New Englander when he becomes a resident in the land where the blacks do numerously dwell.

In Poultney Bigelow's "White Man's Africa" occurs the following:

"The word 'negro' is not heard in South Africa excepting as a term of opprobrium. Over and over again have Afrikander Englishmen stopped me when speaking of Zulus, Basutos, Matabele, and so on, as negroes. 'You in America only know the blacks who come over as slaves. Our blacks are not to be confused with the material found on the Guinea coast.' "

And yet these confessedly very superior blacks of South Africa are held in much the same aversion as that with which the ante-bellum New Englander regarded our slaves when face to face with them in the old days. For example, Mr. James Bryce's "Impressions of South Africa" contains this:

"The traveler in South Africa is astonished at the strong feeling of dislike and contempt—one might almost say of hostility—which the bulk of the whites show to their black neighbors. He asks what can be the cause of it. * * * It seems to spring partly from the old feeling of contempt for the slaves, a feeling which has descended to a generation that has never seen slavery as an actual system, partly from physical aversion, partly from an incompatibility of character and temper, which makes the faults of the colored man more offensive to the white than the (parhaps morally as grave) faults of members of his own white stock."

On the general subject, Mr. Bryce has something to say that well illustrates the ineradicable racial feeling which manifests itself wherever the anglo-saxon comes in contact with masses of the black races. For example, this:

"It rarely, if ever, happens that a native, whatever his standing among his own people—for to the white there is practically no difference between one black and another—is received within a white man's house on any social occasion; indeed, he would seldom be permitted, save as a servant, to enter a private house, but would be received on the stoop, (veranda.) When Khama, the most important chief now left south of the Zambesi, a Christian and a man of high personal character, was in England in 1865, and was entertained at luncheon by the Duke of Westminster and other persons of social eminence, the news of the reception given him excited annoyance and disgust among the whites in South Africa. I was told that at a garden party given a few years ago by the wife of a white Bishop the appearance of a native clergyman caused many of the white guests to withdraw in dudgeon."

It will be so to the end of time, wherever masses of the two races inhabit the same land. Yet the late war upon the South by New England and the rest of the world had its origin in an endeavor to force the South to do what even the British empire does not attempt to do in the case of her colonies and dependencies.

It does not help the past that the North is beginning to repent of its former course; but it may augur well for the future that the people of that section have, as a consequence of more knowledge than they once possessed, shown many signs of late that they would welcome a change in the scope of the suffrage which they thoughtlessly bestowed upon the blacks—that is upon them *all*, whether fitted for the exercise of that great privilege or not.

BANK REFORM.

Secretary Gage has raised the question of bank reform. It will be observed, also, that the Cleveland "Democratic" press helps him out in the effort to give that question precedence over the paramount issue of free silver. Except for Mr. Cleveland's betrayal of the Democratic party in 1893, almost the whole matter would have been settled by this time.

The repeal of the 10 per cent. tax on State banks was one of those provisions of the Chicago platform of 1892 which Vance, interpreting it, declared should come "concurrent with" free silver and the other financial requirements of that misused document. Until this repeal is effected, all legislation concerning the banks is mere patchwork. When it is effected and free silver is established, the whole financial question will settle itself in very short order. There will be both a sufficiency of money and elasticity of a circulating medium. *But* it must never be lost sight of that, if we repeal the 10 per cent. tax on the ground of its unconstitutionality (as demonstrated by Vance in his Senate report of 1892 it should be), such a repeal carries with it the complete release of the State banks from Federal control.

The whole subject of the English banking system, as contrasted with our ante bellum State bank system, was elaborately gone over in the OBSERVER in 1893. It reveals progress that a New York banker of Mr. McCurdy's prominence should throw such a tub to the whale of an aroused public opinion as to enlarge upon the English branch bank feature. But that would not atall serve our purpose in America. The branch system in England decentralizes the money power for local need. In America it would simply aggrandize the central head, New York. Why? Because it is not the interest of England, the creditor nation, to plunder parts of itself, but only the debtor nations. America is its chief debtor nation; New York is the head collecting agency; the American "provinces" are worked for the benefit of New York's mistress, England; and her interest lies in preventing "elasticity" in the currency used by the party of the second part.

Asking the reader to keep these things in mind, we submit below a northern and a southern view of this subject:

A New York View of Bank Reform.

N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Mr. Richard A. McCurdy recently addressed a letter to the President of the American Bankers' Association which shows that his knowledge of modern banking ranks with that which has placed him at the head of one of the foremost insurance institutions in the world. Mr. McCurdy calls attention to the great diversity of services rendered by the banks of Europe and contracts the utility of the trans-Atlantic systems with the restricted functions permitted to our National banks. He appears to have made a thorough study of the branch system of the European banks and urges the importance of incorporating that principle into our National banking arrangements. He remarks that: "In every country in the world in which banking is highly developed and renders the full service to the community of which it is capable, the system of banking through branches is universal. In every great financial nation on the continent of Europe, every city or town of any commercial importance has branches of the great banks of the capital. The value of this method is a matter of daily experience in each of these countries; but the system is most perfectly developed in Great Britain where banking as a system has reached its highest perfection, and where the financial transactions of the world have their chief centre." Continuing, Mr. McCurdy observes:

"As a typical instance of such a banking corporation we may consider the National Provincial Bank of England, a bank with a paid-up capital of three millions of pounds, belonging to more than twelve thousand eight hundred stockholders, with headquarters in London, but with one hundred and sixty eight branches in England and Wales, besides about forty agencies in places of minor importance. It has deposits of more than forty-five millions of pounds, and its discounts of twenty-six millions are thus distributed through all parts of the country. The farmer, the retail merchant and the professional man in the remotest corner of England, has no need to go far from his own door to reach the counter of this great bank. It will there receive for safe keeping his temporary funds or his permanent savings, allowing him a low rate of interest on his deposits; and if he is able to show that his character and position deserve confidence, it will make advances of discounts for him at the ruling rate of interest. If at any point in the Kingdom there is for the moment a severe pressure for loans, the resources of the bank naturally flow to that point, and it is able there to relieve the pressure and equalize the rate of interest throughout the area of its transactions. And this is but one of many." * *

Comparing the English branch system with our branchless system, Mr McCurdy remarks:

"Contrast this state of things with the common experience of the United States. Here the great banks of the Eastern cities are very often congested with immense supplies of idle capital, while the banks of remote cities and towns in the west and south are wholly unable to meet the legitimate demands of their customers for their accommodation. It has repeatedly been the case that millions of dollars of money lay idle in the banks of New York because of the impossibility of obtaining so much as two per cent. upon current loans, while farmers and merchants in Denver, Kansas City and Minneapolis were clamoring in vain for accommodation on good security at ten or more per cent. per annum. This is frequently the case also in other great financial centres. To illustrate: According to the report of the National banks under the Comptroller's call, March 9th, 1897, one western bank, the First National bank of Chicago, over which the present Secretary of the Treasury formerly presided, had in deposits $32,000,000, and was carrying in cash $11,260,000 an excess of $5,000,000 over the required reserve. Ex uno disce omnes."

A Southern View of Bank Reform.

Atlanta Constitution.

FREER BANKING.

Yesterday we extended hearty congratulations to the Southern bankers on the long forward step they have taken in the direction of currency reform. In due time they will take other forward steps, and we confidently expect, in the not remote future, to see them joining in the Democratic demand for bimetallism; and they will join in this demand, not in behalf of politicians, but in behalf of their own business interests, their own business profits.

We are of the opinion that the leading and reflecting men among the Southern bankers are waking up to the fact that under our present system they are merely hewers of wood and drawers of water for the big bankers of the financial centres. Silas plants and Paul waters, but Mr. Ickelheimer, of New York and London, enjoys the fruit.

The explanation of this is very simple. The Southern bankers are not permitted to use their credit, their character and their real assets as capital. They are required to expend $115,000 to buy $100,000 worth of bonds, and then they can issue only $90,000 worth of notes on that amount, and they have been so long in the habit of having their own character and credit outlawed in this way that even now, when they are moving for reform, they want the government to remain behind them. They say they want the government to get out of the banking business, and yet they propose to put the government more deeply in that business than ever. This is purely the result of a habit of mind that has become fixed by the wholesale outlawry of character and credit that is the main feature of the present system. We trust it has not become so firmly fixed that it cannot be cured.

The resolution of the convention demanding that banks shall have the right to issue notes on commercial assets is a step in the right direction. It will be scouted out and hooted at by the metropolitan financiers, and for a reason that means much to them. At present every individual, every firm and every interest that wants to borrow money for purposes of investment must either go to New York to borrow it, or must borrow it from those who have shipped capital to New York to pay for the privilege of lending it here and in other southern and western communities. This is the result of the bond guaranty. It has given the metropolitan capitalist a monopoly of the banking business of the whole country, and nothing in our history has been more surprising to us than the meekness with which southern and western bankers have submitted to this state of things. We have not referred to the matter before, but now that ground has been broken by the demand that banks shall have the right to issue notes on commercial assets, allusion to the matter may not be untimely.

The present system has not only outlawed the real capital of the country, but has been a constant drain on the resources of the south. The reason is plain. The south, instead of utilizing her own wealth, has been compelled to borrow capital abroad to carry on every large enterprise that has been undertaken. If this capital could have been borrowed at home, our people would have enjoyed all the results of the enterprises; as it is, they have enjoyed only a part. Our meaning may be illustrated very simply. The Consolidated Railway Company of Atlanta pays interest on $2,000,000 of bonds, and almost every dollar of it goes out of the community. If the interest is 6 per cent., and it is probably more, $120,000 is drained out of the community annually.

Under a just and equitable banking system the Consolidated company could have borrowed at home all the money it wanted, and the community would have utilized and enjoyed all the results of the enterprise.

What is just and an equitable banking system? It is a system under which character, credit and the most available forms of property are turned into currency which may be employed to utilize the resources of a community or a section. And that is what the country needs.

TACTICS OF THE ENEMY.

A notable feature of the tactics of the Clevelandites and Republicans is their advocacy of the particular Democratic doctrine which is not at the moment the real issue. In other words, their strong play is the creating of diversions.

For example, when Vance brought in his report to the Senate, in the Spring of 1892, demonstrating the unconstitutionality of the 10 per cent. tax on the issues of State banks, they shouted "wild cat" at him from one end of the country to the other; and when that feature (of repealing the tax) was incorporated in the platform of 1892, they were particular to point out that it was advocated therein in a less imperative way than the free coinage of silver and the other planks. Now that the 16 to 1 feature of the platform of '96 has stripped the silver question of ambiguity and that has in consequence become the paramount issue, our quondam friends of the anti-wild-cat persuasion are showering wild cat schemes upon us.

It is merely a repetition of the old tactics. The vital feature of the free bank question is the complete divorcement of the State banks from Federal control. The vital feature of the silver question is the fixing of a ratio between gold and silver so that the difficulty of arriving at a determination of a proper ratio may not be an excuse for postponing the whole matter as in the extra session of 1893. As soon as the platform of '96 removed this difficulty as to silver legislation, the whole power of the goldbug enemy was brought to bear upon the "dishonesty" of the ratio. When Mr. Carlisle brought in his banking scheme just two years ago, it was found to have a strong Federal string tied to it, and every effort of the loyal Democrats to strip it of this unconstitutional feature was stubbornly opposed by the (Cleveland) administration.

We have already discussed one of these banking scheme diversions, that of Mr. McCurdy advocating our adoption of the European branch system. To-day we give an article from the Atlanta Journal (Mr. Hoke Smith's paper), which is thoroughly sensible and orthodox. Yet if the Journal could be induced to answer if it favored a real repeal of the 10 per cent. tax, and not a sham repeal (as the retention of Federal control would be), it would be found taking refuge behind the same old plea, viz: that the individual States could not be trusted to avoid wildcatism if entrusted with their ante-bellum banking privileges. The reason why the Journal is orthodox now on the State bank question is because the restoration of free silver at the lawful ratio is the burning issue, now that the hard times are harder and the folly of the international effort confronts us acutely. In other words it can afford to be.

Mr. Gage's propositions do no harm. He is a Republican representing a Republican administration. The danger to the Democracy is to be found in the tactics of the Cleveland "Democratic" papers like the Journal and its congeners in North Carolina and other States. Keep your eye upon them, and also upon those that are beginning to make out that Mr. Cleveland was not such a bad man after all. That is not orthodox democracy. The Chicago Convention overwhelmingly rejected Senator Hill's resolution declaring that Mr. Cleveland had been honest in his course.

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CURRENT COMMENT.

The administration is evidently between the devil and the deep sea. The deep sea at present is Senator Chandler (*vide* his interesting and irritating advice to the administration, elsewhere), and the devil is represented by the shylocks who supplied McKinley's corruption fund and are now clamoring for their pound of flesh, the unequivocal advocacy of the gold standard.

* * *

To the complete decentralization of the money power which the ante bellum State banks effected in America, is to be attributed the marvelous rapidity with which the primeval wilderness in the several States gave place to civilization. The result of the war enabled the Eastern States to coral for their own benefit the tremendous material forces which the rural States set in motion when they were working at their best, viz: under a system of *home rule in circulating credits*. It is the mission of the Democratic party to restore the relative condition of things as they existed before the coralling took place.

State Bank Notes

Atlanta Journal.]

In its last issue the Bankers' Magazine, one of the ablest and most conservative financial periodicals in the country, contains an editorial on "The Revival of State Bank Notes."

The liberal tone of this article indicates that the movement for a reform of the currency which will enable state banks to issue notes on their assets is finding support even among those who have hitherto opposed such a system.

The Bankers' Magazine says:

"The argument in favor of state bank notes, simply as a method of utilizing such local credit as may exist in a locality short of capital to develop its resources, is not by any means a weak one. In principle it is mutual association. In every community, however undeveloped, resources exist which can be utilized by the intelligent united action of the inhabitants. There are always leaders among these inhabitants who are looked up to and confided in by the others. This leadership means credit of some species. If in a district capable of furnishing timber or ores or agricultural products, it is the inhabitants, and especially their natural leaders, who best know the values of the resources. These leaders may not have sufficient credit, outside of their own district, to insure the loaning of outside capital to get the products into tangible shape. If they were not hampered, however, by the prohibition against the use of their credit with their own people in the form of notes, men of honesty and standing could organize a local system of productive industry fitted to the natural resources of the place more easily and less expensively than they now can when they have to make a start by bringing in scanty supplies of foreign capital at rates of interest which prove too burdensome.

"By organizing a state bank such men form a center of credit. By issuing notes on this credit they supply a temporary capital through the use of which, commensurate to the local circumstances, the local energies are put in operation and products fitted for market. The notes return to the bank in the form of deposits, or continue in circulation until the products are sold and used to retire the notes. Under honest and really competent management there can be no danger of loss, and the whole wealth of the district is augmented, its credit increased both at home and abroad."

This is a strong and just statement of the reasons why the prohibition of state bank issues should be removed and of the benefit which would result from the consequent liberalization of the currency.

The source from which this editorial emanates makes it an especialy hopeful omen of the success of the currency reform movement on the line proposed by the recent bankers' convention in this city.

Chandler's Advice to the Administration.

Washington Post.]

"What of the Republican party and its prospects in 1898?" was the question propounded by a representative of The Post to Hon. Wm. E. Chandler, as he was about to start to New Hampshire to stay during the recess of Congress. The Senator said that this was too important a question to answer orally and off hand, and that he would give a reply in writing, which he did, subsequently, as follows:

"The Republican party, as a whole, has gone on very well during the year 1897. Having carried the Congressional and Presidential elections of 1896, it went to work at once to perform its promises.

"First, during the ensuing winter, it passed, with the consent, almost unanimous, of Congress, a bill for reopening conferences with other nations tending to secure the free coinage of silver equally with gold as standard money. Immediately after the 4th of March, President McKinley sent envoys to open negotiations in Europe, which are still pending, with a fair prospect of success, and meantime the agitation of the proposition that the United States should proceed alone to free coinage has been substantially suspended. It entered very slightly in the few elections which took place in November, 1897.

"Second, It passed, without serious opposition, at an extra session of Congress, and made a law by the signature of President McKinley, a protective tariff measure admirably conceived in its general scope and fairly well framed in its details, thus fulfilling the most important pledge of the party by reason of which it obtained its overwhelming national victory.

"Concerning the future of the party, either of two results may happen.

LET THE GREENBACKS ALONE.

"If the Secretary of the Treasury and his single gold standard associates will cease their demand for impossible currency legislation, Congress will pass the necessary appropriation bills, probably take care of Cuba and Hawaii, there will not be a serious party division during the session, and there will be an adjournment in May. Business will revive, the Treasury receipts will equal the expenditures, the balance of trade will continue in our favor, and the Republican party will in November, 1898, elect a majority in the House in the Fifty-fifth Congress.

"On the other hand, if Secretary Gage continues to press upon Congress a bill, the object of which, he says, is, 'First, to commit the country more thoroughly to the gold standard,' and the immediate effect of which is to throw doubts upon the sincerity of the President's declarations in favor of continued efforts to secure bimetallism, a political turmoil will arise in Congress which will split the now united Republicans into fragments, while it will unite and consolidate the now incongruous opposition. It is not feasible to retire the greenbacks; there is more probability that a bill will be sent to the President to increase their amount. It is not possible to secure the passage through either house of a bill making the greenbacks into gold notes or authorizing bonds payable in gold. The effort to do either thing will probably result in the passage of a bill for the redemption of the green backs in silver dollars and for the payment of all United States bonds in gold or silver coins, in the discretion of the President, who will be commanded to exercise his option for the advantage of the creditor.

"With such an uproar in Congress as these proceedings will create, with Western Congressmen embroiled therein, with Presidential vetoes, as threatened by Secretary Gage, under angry discussion, it will happen that all business enterprises and funds and stocks will be disturbed, prices will fall, insolvencies will increase, and the Republicans will lose the Congressional elections in 1898 as disastrously as they did in 1890, and beyond the hope of a favorable reaction in 1900, at which time, therefore, a Bryan Democratic President and Congress will be chosen.

SAFETY OR DESTRUCTION—WHICH?

"Whether we are to have one of these results—political safety—or the other—political destruction—depends entirely upon Secretary Gage and those who are pressing him forward, namely, the Gold Standard League, of New York, and the self constituted National Monetary Conference. How much Secretary Gage cares for the Republican party is not known. Whether President McKinley, whose good faith toward bimetallism is coming to the test, will stop his Secretary in his insane career, is not known. It is to be hoped that he will. But no political situation has been clearer than the present to sound eyes since the Republican party began its marvelous career forty-two years ago. There are times for all things. There is a time to move and a time to keep still, and now is the time to so keep.

"It is simply political suicide for the Republican party in this Congress to affirmatively open the discussion of the money question and to bring on yea and nay votes upon currency legislation. We ought to await the progress of international bimetallism, the advent of business prosperity, and the filling of the Treasury by the normal workings soon to be seen of the new tariff law. Shall we wait for these things or rush on to self destruction? President McKinley must decide. Will he act for his people or for his plutocrats? Upon his answer will depend the events of 1898.

"WILLIAM E. CHANDLER.

"December 18, 1897."

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our Regular Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20th, 1897.

Mr. McKinley has surrendered to the anti civil service wing of the republican party, and has promised to remove the bars to some thousands of offices by issuing an executive order annulling a large portion of the extensions of the civil service rules made by Mr. Cleveland. This is just what was expected when the antis developed so much strength in the House. Mr. McKinley has always deferred his own opinions to those of what he considered the controlling element in his party. He couldn't stand the threats that were made to him by both Senators and Representatives of what would happen in Congress after the Christmas recess, if he didn't open some of the offices to hungry republicans.

The National Board of Trade, which held its annual meeting in Washington, after telling Congress just what its duties were toward every imaginable sort of legislation, indorsed the work of the little "Monetary Commission" before knowing what that work was, a mark of confidence, which neither Congress nor the people will repeat when the wonderful financial bill, brought forth by the "Commission" is laid before Congress. The "Commission" has completed its work—it was really completed before they met—and adjourned sine die, after calling for a reassembling of the Indianapolis gold-bug convention in that city on January 25. But the wildly impatient public is not to be kept waiting until then to learn the exact nature of this great work of finance; members of the "Commission" say it will be ready for introduction in Congress when that body reassembles January 5. Meanwhile the substance of the bill may be found by the curious in the bill submitted to the House Committee on Banking and Currency by Secretary Gage.

Some things are funny enough to make a horse laugh. For instance, at almost the precise moment that Senator Chandler was solemnly protesting in the Senate against Senator Stewart's assertion that the administration of Mr. McKinley was for the single gold standard, Secretary Gage was telling the House Committee on Banking and Currency that the administration was in favor of the maintenance of the present gold standard at all hazards.

It seems a bit strange that what is likely to prove to be the most far-reaching legislation of Congress, previous to the Holiday recess, or for that matter, of the entire session, should have been entirely overlooked by all of the eagle-eyed newspaper correspondents, as well as by about nine out of every ten Senators and Representatives until the bill containing it had been passed by the Senate and the House and sent to Mr. McKinley for his signature, which it, of course, will get, as it is an administration scheme to try to make up for the utter failure of Mr. John W. Foster's effort to get England and Canada to agree to stop pelagic sealing in the Pacific. The bill purported to be merely a measure to stop pelagic sealing by American citizens, and as such, received little attention, but it stops much more than that. It stops the greater portion of the mammoth income of the rich Londoners who control the secret process of dyeing sealkins, and it stops the profits of the Canadian sealers, because it destroys the best market the sealskins have, by prohibiting the bringing of sealskins in any condition, into the United States under penalty of confiscation.

It may interest certain Marylanders to know that Senator Gorman has no idea of leaving the State; also that he intends to remain actively in politics after his retirement from the Senate March 4, 1899.

Mrs. M. B. Ford, Ruddell's, Ill., suffered for eight years from dyspepsia and chronic constipation and was finally cured by using DeWitt's Little Early Risers, the famous little pills for all stomach and liver troubles. KING BROS.

CASCARETS stimulate liver, kidney and bowels. Never sicken, weaken or gripe—10c.

Items from adjoining communities of Bladen and Cumberland Counties and St. Paul's N. C.

Rev. J. S. Black preached his farewell sermon in the Presbyterian church at St. Pauls last Sunday.

Mr. W. Frank Blount of Hope Mills was here last Thursday, the 16th.

We are glad to learn that Mr. A. B. McArthur is very much improved since last week.

Mrs. Kate Malloy of Florida, Ga., is spending the holidays at the home of her father, Mr. John McGeachy, near Athens.

Little Bill, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Brannon is improving very rapidly. The people of St Pauls all speak of Dr. Northrope as being the best fever doctor that has ever practiced among them.

Mr. Henry Farrior, of Boston, Mass., spent Sunday here, the guest of Mr. L. Shaw.

Your correspondent being misinformed, said that Mr. L. Shaw was attending court at Rockingham last week. There was no court there. Mr. Shaw was there on other business.

A provision in the Bladen Dispensary law allowing the distilling of fruit caused one of the stills that was running in Cumberland to be moved near the Robeson line in upper Bladen. They have been stilling grape brandy all the fall and winter up to now. Truly this is the land

"Where the flowers bloom forever,
And the grape is always ripe."

B.

St Pauls, N. C., Dec. 20, 1897.

RAEFORD NOTES.

Mr. Ben Townsend, of Bennettsville, was in town Monday.

Mr. Black, of Wilmington, was in town Saturday.

Mrs. Dr. Harrell, of Hot Springs, Ark., who has been spending some time with her mother, Mrs. Lamont, left for her home last Tuesday. She was accompanied by her sister, Miss Flora Lamont.

Capt. J. W. McLauchlin spent several days in South Carolina last week. Wonder what attraction our sister State has for the Captain. Cupid?

There are several residences to be built at Raeford Institute soon.

There was a Recital at Raeford Institute Friday evening last. It was given for the entertainment of the pupils.

Beaver Dam Items.

BEAVER DAM, Dec. 20, 1897.

Mrs. A. S. Hall is very sick we are sorry to say.

Mrs. T. J. Hales has been very sick, but is convalescent now.

We are glad to state that mad dogs seem to be very plentiful just now. One little bull pice bit nearly every dog in the community, and one dog has gone mad from the effects of the bite. So we think it would be advisable to kill all the rest and save further trouble. Mr. M. H. Bullard will move his new mill back home in a few weeks. We hope he will, for we want to see all the industries in our community that can possibly be, as we have a plenty of timber of the various kinds to supply several large steam saw mills.

Congress has met, as everybody knows, and will the times get any better after they have put their sham system of currency reform through? We hope (but we fear all our hopes are in vain) that something will be done to relieve the producers and laboring classes of the South. We are living now in the hardest times since the late war, and without a change before long the farmers and laborers will fail to pay their taxes.

Will this congress do anything to relieve the suffering Cubans? Well, we'll see. Republican promises are like mirages. You never get there. Always a dodging and claiming that the "wave of prosperity" is coming right after their grand tariff bill, but some how it never gets here. The simple fact of it all is summed up in a few words: The gold Democratic and Republican policy is one and the same. Both are in favor of the moneyed power, and all the use they have got for the laboring classes is to get their votes, then you may hear them ring out in a loud voice, begone, you dogs, we know you not!

By the way, we got one of S. Otho Wilson's papers not long since, and how he hates Butler is funny to see. Otho and his paper (the Hayseeder) seems to have got to a place in the Populist sea that is not so smooth as it was when the famous ex chief of Gideon's Band landed into a fat position. The Democrats, too, are in for their share of his abuse.

JACK.

Much in Little

Is especially true of Hood's Pills, for no medicine ever contained so great curative power in so small space. They are a whole medicine chest, always ready, always efficient, always satisfactory; prevent a cold or fever, cure all liver ills, sick headache, jaundice, constipation, etc. 25c. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills

To Owners of Horses.

I have just received a full line of

SLOAN'S GOODS,

LINIMENT,
CHILL AND FEVER TONIC,
QUICK CURE,
COLIC CURE,
BLISTER,
WORM AND TONIC POWDERS, etc.

H. R. HORNE

LAND SALE.

Under a decree of the Superior Court of Cumberland County made in Bank of Fayetteville vs. R. M. Nimocks et al. at November Term, 1897, the undersigned will offer for sale at the Market House in Fayetteville, N. C., on Monday, January 17th, 1898, at 12 o'clock M.,

The Nimocks Store on Hay street.
The Holland House on Dick street.
The Currie House on Haymount.
The Atkins House in Campbellton.
The Hughes House near Fair Grounds.
The Mitchell House in Campbellton.
The Dick White House near W. L. Hawley's.
The Mike King 100 acres, in Carver's Creek.
The Bolton Land, 16 acres in 71st.

Terms: Cash.

C. W. BROADFOOT,
Commissioner.

At the same time and place, and on same terms, The Bank of Fayetteville will offer for sale "The Carolina Roller Mills" on Cross Creek under authority given by deed of mortgage executed to it. See deed, Book A, No. 5, page 212.

BANK OF FAYETTEVILLE,
Dec 14, 1897. H. W. Lilly, Pres't.

SOMETHING NEW

5¢

Large package of the world's best cleanser for a nickel. Still greater economy in 4-pound package. All grocers. Made only by

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY.
Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

LATEST NEWS

The supreme court declares invalid the bonds issued by Stanly county in aid of the construction of the Yadkin Valley railroad; it also affirms the judgment in the case of Broadfoot vs. Fayetteville.——The legislative committee which examined the books of the state treasurer and auditor make their report, showing the accounts to be correct.——Miss Leila Herbert, eldest daughter of the ex secretary of the navy, leaps from a third story window of their residence in Washington and is killed; she was suffering under a severe case of melancholia and had a short while before tried to kill herself by opening an artery with a pair of scissors.——John D. Hart, convicted of engaging in a Cuban filibustering expedition, out on bond pending appeal, is surrendered by his bondsman and is taken to the penitentiary.——The Fall River manufacturers decline the propositions of the operatives and will reduce wages.——Cotton mills at Worcester and South Bridge, Mass., also give notice of reduction in wages.——A package containing $1,000 is stolen from the Southern Express Company at Columbia.——As the Baneroft entered the port of Smyrna the night of December 4th she was fired upon; complaint was made and the porte made apology and the guilty officers were dismissed.——All the European powers are making rapid preparations to contest over the dismemberment of China.

The directors of the North Carolina railroad issue to the state certificates for its $3,000,000 of stock in this road; the state has never had certificates for this stock.——About $3,000 in Mexican money is stolen from the steamer City of Washington while in transit from Vera Cruz to New York.——Three vessels at Pensacola are supposed to be loading arms and amunition for Cuba; the revenue cutter Penrose is on duty outside and the cruiser Montgomery has all her boats out patrolling the harbor.——The notice of a cut in wages at three cotton mills at Suncook, N. H., are posted in the mills.——Secretary Alger will purchase 600 reindeer in Norway for transporting supplies to the Klondike; the food sent will be of the condensed form.

Governor Russell's excuse for causing the swap of office between Smith and Mewborne is that the former is so magnanimous and good natured that he does not make a good master of convicts; he tells the agricultural board that they can dismiss him if they find him inefficient.——The heirs of the late Paul C. Cameron execute a deed to the Episcopal church of the state for St. Mary's school property in Raleigh.——Rev. Dr. James Farrar, of New York, will relinquish a salary of $6,000 and begin preaching without compensation.——The Southern railway secures the Memphis and Charleston road.——Professor Robinson, of Guilford college, North Carolina, goes to Baltimore for Pasteur treatment for a cat bite; a boy bitten by the same cat died soon after being bitten.——The British press makes much fun over the to do at Kiel on the departure of Prince Henry to China; one of the papers which has nic-named the German emperor as "William the Witless," says he is now stark mad.

Laid at Rest.

The funeral of the late Capt. James McGilvary took place Sunday morning from the Presbyterian church. The remains were escorted to the cemetery by the Independent Company, (of which the deceased was the oldest member), and a large concourse of friends. The following were the pallbearers: Col. A. B. Williams, Maj. A. A. McKethan, Capt. A. Garrason, and Messrs. I. B. Hawley, W. W. Cole and J. T. Powers.

Insurance Agents Wanted.

We print elsewhere several notices of the "Provident Savings Life Assurance Society," of New York, of which Mr. J. Sterling Jones, resident at Greensboro, is the Manager for the N. C. Department. Mr. Jones, who is a gentleman of high character and fine business capacity and of long experience as an Insurance Manager, asks us to say that good territory is held in reserve by him for a few agents of first-class ability, having records producing large business.

Puny Children

Who would prescribe only tonics and bitters for a weak, puny child? Its muscles and nerves are so thoroughly exhausted that they cannot be *whipped* into activity. The child needs food; a blood-making, nerve-strengthening and muscle-building food.

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod-Liver Oil is all of this, and you still have a tonic in the hypophosphites of lime and soda to act with the food. For thin and delicate children there is no remedy superior to it in the world. It means growth, strength, plumpness and comfort to them. Be sure you get SCOTT'S Emulsion.

50c. and $1.00, all druggists.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
CURE CONSTIPATION
REGULATE THE LIVER
10¢ 25¢ 50¢ ALL DRUGGISTS
ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED to cure any case of constipation. Cascarets are the Ideal Laxative, never grip or gripe, but cause easy natural results. Sample and booklet free. Ad. STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago, Montreal, Can., or New York. 211.

WALTER WATSON'S HARDWARE HOUSE
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
ESTABLISHED 1866.
HEADQUARTERS FOR
Lumber and Building Material
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
Thoroughly Dried Material Always On Hand.
DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, AND MOULDINGS
Farming Implements
OF ALL KINDS,
Hoes, Shovels, Spades, Rakes, Ploughs, Forks, &c.
SIX FT. WIRE NETTING.
PRICES LOWER THAN EVER ON THIS MATERIAL
Steam Fixtures for Saw Mills.
Agent for the Frick Co. Engines and Machinery.
☞ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON PLANTS OF ANY CAPACITY.
Yours Respectfully,
WALTER WATSON.

Pemberton's Book and Music House,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Pianos, Organs, Sewing Machines,
Bicycle and Bicycle Sundries sold on *easy terms*.
School Books and School Supplies.
Singing Books, Bibles and Sunday-school Literature.
Pictures, Easels—Picture Frames made to order.
WALL PAPER,
Fancy Goods and Toys for the Children
Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.
Our Stock is large and very complete.
Prices Low.

THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., DEC. 23, 1897

We desire a live agent and correspondent at every postoffice in Cumberland and adjoining counties.

Correspondence on all subjects of local and general interest and opinions upon matters public of concern, are invited

The editor will not be responsible for the views or statements of correspondents —and reserves the right at all times to revise or correct any article he may think requires it.

One side, only, of the paper must be written on—and the real name of the writer accompany the contribution. No attention will be paid to anonymous letters.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

City Statement.
Harper Whisky.
Strong Financially.
Observer Office.--Wanted.
N. A. Vann--Sale of Land.
A. L. McCaskill--Statement.
J. C. Haigh--Bank Statement.
S. W. Tillinghast--City Taxes
A. E. Rankin Co.--Horses and Mules.
N. A. Sinclair and Walter J. Watson, Trustees Sale of Land.
Frank Thornton Dry Goods Co.--Xmas at the Big Store.

There are 97 cases already on the docket for the special term of the Criminal Court which meets here next Monday the 27th.

Coming Marriage in Flea Hill.

The announcement is made of the marriage of Mr. R. W. Bullard and Miss Addie McLaurin, at Salem Church, in Flea Hill, Thursday night.

Just try a 10c. box of Cascarets, the finest liver and bowel regulator ever made.

New Postmasters.

The following fourth class postmasters have been appointed for North Carolina: Acton, Mrs. Ora M. Case; Grace, John Masters; Kiger, R. B. Tuttle.

Heavy Collection of Taxes.

The sheriff gave receipts for taxes last week amounting to nearly $2,500. The total amount of taxes collected in a year, is in the neighborhood of $45,000.

This week there will be as much or more collected, as Monday, alone, $1,500 were paid in.

It is easy to catch a cold and just as easy to get rid of it if you commence early to use One Minute Cough Cure. It cures coughs, colds, bronchitis, pneumonia and all throat and lung troubles. It is pleasant to take, safe to use and sure to cure.
KING BROS.

Mr. Jas. Kirkpatrick Shot.

Mr. Jas. Kirkpatrick arrived in the city Tuesday afternoon with two pistol ball wounds in his body, which he soon had dressed by a physician. He received the wounds at his farm in Gray's Creek and was very weak when he reached here. Mr. Kirkpatrick said that Tuesday morning he ordered a negro employe off his place when the negro turned upon him with a pistol and fired five times, at a distance of not more than 20 yards. Two of the bullets took effect, the other three went wide of the mark. After emptying his pistol the negro fled. He has not yet been captured. His name is Wm. Wilson.

Mrs. Stark, Pleasant Ridge, O., says: "After two doctors gave up my boy to die, I saved him from croup by using One Minute Cough Cure." It is the quickest and most certain remedy for coughs, colds and all throat and lung troubles.
KING BROS.

Accident at Little River Trestle.

Saturday a message was received here stating that a Mr. Lincolnhoker, one of the force constructing the new iron bridge for the C. F. & Y. V. railroad over Little River had fallen from the bridge and received serious injury. The railroad officials immediately dispatched a special engine to the spot, bearing a physician.

The man was badly but not seriously hurt, one of the bones in his leg was broken, hip joint sprained and several flesh bruises were found. Mr. Lincolnhoker was bradding bolts on the iron arch over the bridge when the scaffold gave way and he fell a distance of 15 or 20 feet on a pile of rock. There was another man on the scaffold but he caught just in time by one hand and was suspended in the air until he collected his wits and pulled himself up to a place of safety.

Prosperity comes quickest to the man whose liver is in good condition. DeWitt's Little Early Risers are famous little pills for constipation, biliousness, indigestion and all stomach and liver troubles.
KING BROS.

Mr. St. John's Visit.

A special train consisting of General Manager Fry's private car, The Yadkin, and Vice President of the Seaboard Air Line, St. John's private car, arrived in the city Tuesday with Mr. St. John and Mr. Fry on board. Mr. St. John is merely looking over the C. F. & Y. V. Road in view of the proposed purchase by the Seaboard. He stayed here about three hours, visiting the general offices, the shops, and going down to the River to inspect the iron bridge and the work of filling in that is going on there, and then returned to Sandford, where he took the Seaboard for Portsmouth. Mr. Fry remained in the city on business connected with the C. F. & Y. V. and spent the night here.

There was no other significance whatever in this visit, than a desire on the part of Mr. St. John to look over the road and meet the different officials.

We have it on good authority that the N. Y. and Baltimore bondholders have not come to terms and that the former will contest the proposed deal by the S. A. L. at every step; even if the Federal court decides that the road shall be sold as a whole—which will be a victory for the Baltimore syndicate—other litigations will follow, it is rumored.

J. A. Perkins, of Antiquity, O., was for thirty years needlessly tortured by physicians for the cure of eczema. He was quickly cured by using DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve the famous healing salve for piles and skin diseases.
KING BROS.

Meeting of Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen met in regular monthly session Friday night, Mayor Cook presiding and the following members present: A. A. McKethan, B. R. Taylor, W. S. Maultsby, J. W. Johnson, E. J. Kennedy, J. F. Johnson, R. G. Haigh, R. L. Holland, L. Huske, J. B. Underwood and J. G. Hollingsworth.

The oath of office was administered by the Mayor to the new Alderman from the 3rd ward, Mr. R. G. Haigh.

The report of tax collector S. W. Tillinghast was read and ordered filed.

The Mayor suggested that as Mr. Tillinghast was in the future going to give a Trust Company bond, instead of a bond signed by individual citizens, that the present bond of $10,000 be reduced to $5,000. This was unanimously agreed to.

Alderman Holland moved, and it was unanimously adopted, that the ordinance regarding fire works be suspended from 6 o'clock on the afternoon of Thursday the 23rd, to the morning of Tuesday the 28th.

A communication was read from Capt. J. M. Walker representing that as the west side of lower Dick Street was being rapidly builded upon, a side walk was necessary. The Aldermen concurred in this view and referred the matter to the Street Committee with instructions to take the steps necessary for making the side walk.

Alderman Johnson, of the 4th, brought up the tramp question, also the matter of negro boys loafing around and blocking the street in front of the Post Office. In regard to the former the Chief of Police was instructed to arrest any one, put ball and chain on them and work them on the streets, and the latter he was instructed to arrest when found a nuisance.

Alderman Johnson, of the 7th, brought up the matter of gates for the A. C. L. Hay Street crossing. There was also much talk about the A. C. L. trains blockading the streets in Redbone for as much as fifteen minutes at a time. The Mayor said that he would write Mr. Kenly, the General Manager of the road, in regard to both matters, and that he thought they would be remedied.

The Mayor suggested that twenty-five more lamps were needed, and as the vapor oil lamps were doing very well now, this kind be purchased. He was instructed to do so.

Several matters of street repairs, bridges and crossings, were referred to the Street Committee, of which Capt. B. R. Taylor is chairman.

The question of paying the water draft of $1,500, when it was presented, in view of the fact of alleged breach of contract on part of the water company, was discussed but nothing decided upon.

The Board then adjourned.

"Only the Best"

Should be your motto when you need a medicine. Do not be induced to take any substitute when you call for Hood's Sarsaparilla. Experience has proved it to be the best. It is an honest medicine, possessing actual and unequalled merit. Be wise and profit by the experience of other people.

Hood's Pills are the favorite family cathartic, easy to take, easy to operate.

A Household Necessity.

Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the most wonderful medical discovery of the age, pleasant and refreshing to the taste, act gently and positively on kidneys, liver and bowels, cleansing the entire system, dispel colds, cure headache, fever, habitual constipation and biliousness. Please buy and try a box of C. C. C. to-day; 10, 25, 50 cents. Sold and guaranteed to cure by all druggists. Sold by B. E. Sedberry & Sons.

FROM FOOT TO KNEE

Ohio Woman Suffered Great Agony From a Terrible Sore—Her Story of the Case, and Her Cure.

"For many years I was afflicted with a milk leg, and a few years ago it broke out in a sore and spread from my foot to my knee. I suffered great agony. It would burn and itch all the time and discharge a great deal. My health was good with the exception of this sore. I tried a great many kinds of salve, but some would irritate the sore so that I could hardly stand the pain. I could not go near the fire without suffering intensely. Some one sent me papers containing testimonials of cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla, and I told my husband I would like to try this medicine. He got me a bottle and I found it helped me. I kept on taking it until my limb was completely healed. I cannot praise Hood's Sarsaparilla enough for the great benefit it has been to me. It cleanses the blood of all impurities and leaves it rich and pure." MRS. ANNA E. EAKEN, Whittlesey, Ohio.

You can buy Hood's Sarsaparilla of all druggists. Be sure to get only Hood's.

Hood's Pills are the favorite family cathartic. Price 25c.

J. B. BROADFOOT,
General Insurance
—AND—
Real Estate Agent,
OFFICE ON DONALDSON STREET.

A. B. WILLIAMS,
COTTON BUYER,
HAY STREET.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

LEON J. BRANDT,
COTTON BUYER,
Hay Street,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

W. L. HAWLEY,
Broker and Manufacturers' Distributing Agent,
HAY AND GRAIN, FLOUR, MEAL, MEAT AND FANCY GROCERIES.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Dec. 15, 1897.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund the money if it fails to Cure. 25c.

I WILL BE OPEN EVERY NIGHT
FROM THIS DATE
UNTIL XMAS,
where we will be glad to have all come
see
OUR STOCK,
which will be offered very low for cash,
as I am going to close up this
entire line
After Jan'y 1, 1898.

D. A. McMILLAN.

FOR CHRISTMAS
—AT—
TILLINGHAST'S.

China Dinner Sets.
Tea Sets, Salad, Berry and Ice Cream Sets.
Fancy China Plates, Fruit Saucers, Cups and Saucers, Bowls, Dishes and Fancy Articles.
Brilliant Glassware as pretty as cut-glass at one-twentieth its cost.
Banquet, Parlor and Hanging Lamps.
Silver plated Knives, Forks and Spoons.
Table and Pocket Cutlery and Scissors.
House-Furnishing Goods in General.

Dec. 14, 1897.

Elegant Furniture
FOR XMAS!
—AT—
S. SHEETZ' SONS.

Exquisite Parlor Tables, Chairs, and Library Cabinets.
Handsome Wardrobes, Bedsteads and Bedroom Sets.
The Ladies of Fayetteville and surrounding country are invited to call and see this Furniture before buying. You will be agreeably surprised.
S. SHEETZ' SONS.
Fayetteville, N. C.

THE BUCK STOVE and Range Co.
say that they make "the
Best Stoves and Ranges on Earth."
We say that they are "the
BEST WE EVER SAW."
Look at the newspapers from other towns and see what reliable papers say about them. See what
People Who Use Them
say.
On 13th April, 1897, we sent out the following letter:
"DEAR SIR:—Sometime ago you bought a Buck stove from us. Will you kindly state below whether it is giving satisfaction and whether you are pleased with it or not. Yours truly,
HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE."
REPLIES FROM CUMBERLAND.
The Buck stove is giving entire satisfaction. Does the best cooking with the least wood of any stove I ever saw.
G. F. WHEELER.
The stove gives entire satisfaction.
MRS. W. S. COOK.
The stove gives perfect satisfaction.
N. CASHWELL.
I have been using the Buck stove for more than a year and it gives entire satisfaction.
J. K. SESSOMS.
We are very much pleased indeed with our Buck stove, and consider it the very best stove we have ever used, as it gives entire satisfaction.
C. J. HEDGPETH.
For longer list of testimonials see our handbills.
HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.

Look Here!
I wish to close out my large stock of
FURNITURE
by January 1st, 1898 The goods must be sold at some price—*I mean just what I say* —if it is at net cost. I rather sell at cost than to carry over goods.
We Have Furniture of all kinds for
PARLOR, HALL AND SITTING ROOMS, WINDOW CURTAINS, CLOCKS, BOY'S AND TOY WAGONS, CHAMBER SETS, PARLOR LAMPS AND LOTS OF ALL KINDS OF HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.
Our House is crowded. The most of these Goods were bought for cash at close prices from manufacturers in all parts of the United States.
We are agents for Johnson and James Dobson's large Carpet Factory, Philadelphia. We show $10,000 worth of latest designs of
CARPETS
—AND—
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS
by samples. Orders filled in 6 or 8 days, fresh from the looms.
T. B. NEWBERRY,
LEADER IN LOW PRICES.

Dec. 14, 1897—d3tw3t

WANTED,
Observers of Dec. 9, 1897.
10 cents apiece will be paid for a limited number of copies of the Weekly Observer of December the 9th. Send to OBSERVER OFFICE.

Physicians are the friends of the family HARPER Whiskey is the friend of the Physicians. A most valuable assistant and one that can be trusted.
SOLD IN
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Bicycle Riding, Fishing, Excursions and Picnics.

Participating in the above all summer and early fall may have been a part of your pleasures, but now the trees are losing their leaves and the nights are getting chilly and you are glad to seek the cosey corners in your house and enjoy indoor pleasures. One of the greatest of these is MUSIC. Have you a good Piano or Organ in your home? If not, can't we interest you to purchase one? Have you not heard of the celebrated Kimball Pianos and Organs? They can be found in the homes of Wm. McKinley, President of the United States; Geo. M. Pullman, the palace car millionaire; Adelina Patti, the queen of song, and thousands of other people of prominence. They are endorsed by the entire musical world and were accorded the highest honors at the World's Fair. For the next two months, in order to reduce a large stock which has accumulated during the recent "hard times" we have decided to sell *one hundred pianos and two hundred organs* at a discount of 33 1-3 per cent. from regular factory price. Write at once for prices and liberal terms to
W. FRANK BLOUNT,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Factory Agent for W. W. Kimball Co., Chicago, Ill. Office at Pemberton's Book Store.

HOW TO FIND OUT.

Fill a bottle or common glass with urine and let it stand twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates an unhealthy condition of the kidneys. When urine stains linen it is evidence of kidney trouble. Too frequent desire to urinate or pain in the back is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.
WHAT TO DO.
There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy, fulfils every wish in relieving pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passages. It corrects inability to hold urine and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to get up many times during the night to urinate. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists, price fifty cents and one dollar. You may have a sample bottle and pamphlet both sent free by mail. Mention the OBSERVER and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

Cumberland County, N. C., Oct. 4, 1897.

The rapid increasing demand proves that Goose Grease Liniment is the greatest known remedy for all Aches and Pains, Rheumatism, Croup, Colds, Coughs, etc. It is for man or beast.

Needs No Explanation.

MADISON, N. C., Aug. 4, '97.
Goose Grease Liniment Co, Greensboro, N. C.:
Dear Sirs:—Please ship us at once one gross Goose Grease Liniment. We are entirely out. Don't fail to ship at once. Please give us jobbers' prices. It is the best thing we have ever seen.
Yours truly,
W. C. JONES & Co.

XMAS
AT THE
BIG - STORE.
New Line of Beautiful Xmas Handkerchiefs
received to-day by express.
We are showing an
All-Linen Handkerchief
in ladies at 10 cents and gents at 15.
Toilet Slippers for Ladies and Gents.
Ask to see our
New Line of Linen Towels.
WHITE APRONS.
Few left, only 25 cents.
Best 10 cents Black Hose in Town for Xmas Presents.
New Line of Ladies' Kid Gloves
received to-day—nothing better for a present.
Ladies' and Gents' Umbrellas
for Xmas presents.
New Line Gents' Socks just in.
Atwoods's Suspenders,
Guyot Suspenders.
LADIES' FELT-LINED TOILET SLIPPERS,
75c. GENTS' STYLISH NECKWEAR AT 50c.
50c. Line of Gents' Silk Neckwear at 25c.
Entire big stock of 25 cent Neckwear at 15 cents.
We have assorted this big line of Gents' Neckwear in three lots and placed same on tables so you can make a better selection.
MANY VALUABLE XMAS PRESENTS.
Store open every night this week until 9 o'clock.

Frank Thornton Dry Goods Co.

Commissioners' Land Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Superior Court of Cumberland county, N. C., made at November Term, 1897, we shall, on Monday, the 10th day of January, 1898, at 12 o'clock M., at the Court House door of said county, sell to the highest bidder, for cash, the following land to-wit: "That tract of land now occupied by Stephen McNeill, being the same that he purchased from the late Col. Sandy Murchison, which deed is recorded in Cumberland County, containing about 65 acres, being in Little River township, Cumberland county, N. C., adjoining the lands of J. Charles Wright, Daniel Darroch and others.
I. A. MURCHISON,
W. H. POPE,
Dec. 10, 1897. Commissioners.

STRONG FINANCIALLY

THE PROVIDENT SAVINGS LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Result of Exhaustive Examination Into its Affairs by the Insurance Department of the State of New York—Comments of Press.

The report is an excellent one, and, as the Company desired, the examination has been a crucial test of the soundness of the Company's methods.

Certainly, any company that has had the courage to cut down its own assets to bed rock in order to place itself in a position above honest criticism, deserves the hearty support of all.

This policy is the policy of the President of the Company, in which he has fortified himself beyond all question.—*New York Daily Tribune, November* 13, 1897.

No Better Could Be Given

No corporation could ask a better "character" than is given to the Provident Savings Life Assurance Company by the State Insurance Department, in the report published in part by the Mail and Express yesterday. An investigation of the condition of the Company was invited by President Scott, and every opportunity was afforded the State examiners for the closest scrutiny of its affairs. The official report of the Department shows the Company to be in strong financial condition, with ample assets, and a net reserve for policy holders of nearly $1,500,000. The report also highly commends the business management of President Scott and his associates.—*The Mail and Express, New York, November* 13, 1897.

INSURANCE.

A Company That Has Attracted the Most Attention.

The Provident Savings Life Assurance Society is a life insurance corporation that has attracted more attention among life underwriters in the open field in the past year than any other. The results of President Scott's management and firm direction have unquestionably unsettled the usual combinations and competitions throughout the country. Just at the moment, therefore, when agents and solicitors everywhere were seeking to get facts and figures with which to fight its advance the New York Superintendent of Insurance began the first examination into its condition that has been made since it was organized, 1875, and began it at the request of President Scott. There are some men who have the courage of foresight and confident self-reliance, while others have the buoyant courage of immediate expediency only. Mr. Scott seems to belong to the first class. When all the competing world was trying to peer into the condition of the Society for unfriendly reasons, and when gossip was rising upon its own waves, he asked Superintendent Payn to make the examination searching from organization to the present time. And the report which is published this week shows that the examination was so conducted as to throw all doubts against the Company, and to show the actual condition without padding or favor.

It appears also that at the request of Mr. Scott, the examiners reduced the accepted appraisals of real estate owned, in order that the assets might be fixed firmly upon the lowest rock of security.

The knowledge that all this is a rock foundation of granite means something. It seems to mean that President Scott has his eye fixed on the future, wherein he holds a purpose. It indicates that sort of courage which throws everything aside today that is not solid in order that the superstructure of the future may rest upon a foundation without flaw. It indicates, also, that sort of courage which says to the competitor, "It is not necessary to invent facts; you shall have the actual truth without reserve." After all, it is the ability, courage and character of some one man that lies at the root of every company's success.—*The Insurance Herald, Louisville, Ky., November* 18, 1897.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

BANK OF FAYETTEVILLE,

At Fayetteville, N. C., in the County of Cumberland, at the close of business on the 15th day of December, 1897.

RESOURCES:

Loans on Real Estate,	$ 57,200 00
All other loans and discounts,	203,200 41
Overdrafts,	500 08
U. S. Bonds on hand (par value),	10,000 00
All Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages,	1,587 63
Premium on Bonds,	1,587 50
Due from Banks,	64,315 78
Banking House,	6,000 00
Furniture and fixtures,	2,100 00
All other real estate owned,	11,088 47
Current Expenses,	1,952 53
Taxes paid,	678 55
Cash items,	1,143 74
Gold Coin,	10,247 50
Silver Coin,	9,50 32
National Bank notes,	6,960 00
U. S. Notes,	18,003 60
Total,	$408,585 21

LIABILITIES:

Capital Stock paid in,	$ 200,500 00
Undivided profits,	22,657 53
Deposits subject to check,	182,773 96
Due to Banks,	2,444 72
Cashier's Checks outstanding,	210 00
Total	$408,586 21

I, J. C. Haigh, Cashier of The Bank of Fayetteville, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. C. HAIGH, Cashier.
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } County of Cumberland. }
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 21st day of December, 1897.
H. J MARSH, Notary Public.
CORRECT—Attest:
H. W. LILLY. }
A. A. McKETHAN, } Directors.
J. R WILLIAMS. }

Sale of Land.

By virtue of the power and authority contained in a certain deed of mortgage executed the 15th day of March, 1897, by Wiley Cain and wife, Darkis Elizabeth Cain to N. A. Vann, recorded in Book A, No. 5, page 78, et seq., the following described land will be sold at public auction for cash at the Market House in Fayetteville, N. C., on Wednesday, the 19th day of January, 1898, at 12 o'clock M., all that tract of land beginning at the third corner of lot No. 1 and runs South 42 East 17 chs 40 lks to a corner in K. S. Carty's line; thence with his line S 30 W 6 chs to a stake; thence N 55 W 5 chs to a corner in an old field; thence S 46 W 15 chs to a stake; thence N 42 W 20 chs 40 lks to a stake; thence 62 W 22 chs 80 lks to the beginning.
N. A. VANN, Mortgagee.
N. A. SINCLAIR, Attorney.
Dec. 18, 1897.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Cumberland County—In the Superior Court.
Susanna Averitt vs. John T. Averitt,
Notice.

The defendant above-named will take notice that an action entitled as above has commenced in the Superior Court of Cumberland County the purpose of the same being to secure a dissolution of the bonds of matrimony existing between the above named parties; and the said defendant will further take notice, that he is required to appear at the next term of the Superior Court of said county to be held on the 3rd Monday after the first Monday in March, 1898, at the Court House of said County in Fayetteville, N. C., and answer or demur to the complaint in said action, or the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in said complaint.
CYRUS MURPHY,
Clerk of the Superior Court.
Nov. 29, 1897—6w

CITY OF FAYETTEVILLE IN ACCOUNT WITH
H. C. SEDBERRY, Treasurer.
1897.

Nov. 8.	To balance,	$ 243 26
Dec. 4.	To amount from S W Tillinghast,	2530 02
	MARKET HOUSE ACCOUNT.	
	To am't from R H Buckingham Stall Rent,	$0 17
	To am't from R G W Smith, Stall Rent,	10 21
	To am't from E N Williams, Stall Rent,	20 42
	To am't from T C Vann, Stall Rent,	11 13
	To am't from T C Vann, Scale Rent,	6 25
		$57 18
Nov. 16.	By Scrip No 1012 C J Ahearn, salary,	$ 6 25
	By Scrip No 1031 H S Overby, miscellaneous	1 50
Nov. 27.	By Scrip No 1035, J W Atkinson, drayage for lights,	2 00
Dec. 2.	By Scrip No 1036 R A Southerland, fght on naptha,	1 36
Dec. 4.	By Scrip No 1038 J N Emmitt, grates for streets,	4 60
	By Scrip No 1039, W N Tillinghast, work on fountain for streets	18 50
	By Scrip No 1045, street committee, streets,	13 28
	by Scrip No 1034, street committee streets,	11 00
	by Scrip no 960, J W Strickland, for election,	7 00
	by Scrip 1040, Hawkins Bros, work for Fire Dep't.	9 50
	by Scrip 1041, W H Newberry, work on light ac,	3 75
	by Scrip 1042, Huske H'dware house, streets	12 95
	by Scrip 1043, J J Ahearn, tags for drays,	6 00
	by Scrip 1044, J. B. Smith,	15 00
	by Scrip 986, A E Rankin & Co, cement and limes,	20 00
	by Scrip 942, J H Buckingham, salary,	35 00
	by Scrip 1033, street committee, streets,	12 25
	by Scrip 905, Fay P & P Co, circulars,	1 00
	by Scrip 861, Fay P & P Co, printing,	6 75
	by Scrip 714, Fay P & P Co, bill rendered,	7 25
	by Scrip 1015, Fay P & P Co, printing, etc.,	20 25
	by Scrip 1030, street committee, streets,	10 00
	by Scrip 941, W H Flowers, salary,	50 00
	by Scrip 1023, W H Flowers, salary,	50 00
	by Scrip 1020, H McD Robinson, expense to supreme court,	25 00
	by Scrip 1025, J H Benton, salary,	35 00
	by Scrip 1029, street committee, streets,	11 88
	by Scrip 996, Fay Ind L'ht Inf'y appropriation,	37 50
	by Scrip 1010, J H Buckingham,	35 00
	by Scrip 975, W H Flowers, part of purchase horse and cart,	35 00
	by Scrip 953, Fay Gas & E Light Co,	61 20
	by Scrip 927, B F Beasley service for clock to May 1, 1897,	48 00
	by Scrip 925, J H Benton, salary,	35 00
	by Scrip 886, J H Buckingham, salary,	41 66
	by Scrip 885, W H Flowers salary,	50 00
	by scrip 890, C J Ahearn sal'ry,	20 00
	by scrip 899, Chas Haigh, sundries as per bill rend'd,	37 99
	by scrip 894, Foy Gas E L't Co,	60 95
	by scrip 923, W H Flowers s'y,	50 00
	by scrip 901, B R Taylor horse and cart, street,	45 75
	by scrip 911, Fay Gas & Light Co,	52 85
	by scrip 930, street committee, streets,	26 83
	by scrip 877, A J Bullard, lumber for streets and bridges,	71 86
	by scrip 949, W W Deal, putting in scales,	9 00
	by scrip 746, Fay Ind L'ght Inf'y Co, appropriation,	37 50
	by scrip 722, J D McNeil, chief, firemen services,	100 00
	by scrip 976, J D McNeill, fire department,	200 00
	by scrip 977, Chas Glover, tax. ing tax list,	75 00
	by scrip 827, J D McNeil, care of fire house to Jan 1, '97,	42 00
	by scrip 974, W H Flowers, horse and cart, part of purchase,	50 00
	by scrip 1037, Merchant mill horse feed to Dec 2, '97,	54 18
	by 13 coupons, 1750, 227.50,	113 75
	by 53 coupons, 350, 185.50,	92 75
	by scrip 1047, H O Sedberry, Treas'r, note of Pomona Terra Cotta Co,	107 75
Dec'r 7.	by scrip 1046, S L McQueen, lighting lamps,	110 00
Dec'r 8.	By Balance,	831 58
		$2,830 46
Dec 8.	To Balance,	$ 831 58

SCRIP ISSUED TO DEC. 8th, 1897.

1030	Street committee, streets,	$ 10 00
1031	H S Overby, fire department,	1 50
1032	A J Bullard & Son, lumber, sts,	23 94
1033	Street com, streets,	12 35
1034	do do	11 09
1035	J W Atkinson, lights,	2 00
1036	R A Southerland, Agent, freg't on naptha,	1 36
1037	Merchant Mills, feed for horse, to Dec 1, 1897,	54 18
1038	J N Emmitt, grates for streets,	4 60
1039	W N Tillinghast, fountains,	18 50
1040	Hawkins Bros, fire dep't	9 50
1041	W H Newberry, lights,	3 75
1042	Huske Hardware House, sts,	12 95
1043	J J Ahearn, tags for drays,	6 20
1044	J B Smith, expenses,	15 00
1045	Street com, streets,	13 28
1046	D S McQueen, lighting lamps,	20 00
1047	H O Sedberry, Tres'r, Pomona Pipe Co,	107 75
1048	W H Flowers, salary,	50 00
1049	J H Buckingham, salary,	35 00
1050	J H Benton, salary,	35 00
1851	C J Ahearn, salary,	6 25
		$ 444 10

STATEMENT OF
THE ANNUAL EXPENSES OF THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS ENDING DEC. 1st, 1897.

S. H. Cotton to 23 days sitting as Commissioner at $2.00 per day,	$46 00
To 161 miles traveled at 5c per mile,	8 05
To signing school vouchers, &c.,	20 00
To sewer,	3 00
	$77 05
J. A. Gainey to 24 days acting as Commissioner at $2.00 per day,	$48 00
To 192 miles traveled at 5c. per mile,	9 60
To services as auditing committee,	90 40
	$148 00
J. A. McFarland to 24 days sitting as Commissioner at $2.00 per day,	$48 00
To 288 miles traveled at 5c. per mile,	14 40
To bridges (built at his own expense),	71 15
To committee (refunding).	50 00
	$183 55
Grand total,	$408 60

I do hereby certify that the forgoing is a true statement of the expenses, of the amounts as credited and passed by the Board of County Commissioners for themselves, for the year ending December 6, 1897.
A. L. McCASKILL,
Dec. 21. 1897—oaw4w C. C. C.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Our Christmas Greeting

we extend to all our patrons, with all the compliments of the season. We have tried to please them all, and know we must have succeeded by the permaneney of their patronage and the increase in our laundry work. If we can't do it no one in Fayetteville can, as our methods are perfect, our laundry work artistic and beautiful, and our service is the best.

LEDBETTER BROS.

RICHMOND, VA., Feb'y 1, 1896.
MESSRS. KING BROS., Druggists, Fayetteville, N. C.
Gentlemen:—I have prescribed your Cough Remedy, known as "KING'S COUGH CORDIAL," several times with great success. It is not only a good expectorant, but it also acts promptly, and is very soothing to the throat and lungs. The formula is a perfectly safe one, and its promptness in action ought to secure a great demand for it as a general use. Very truly yours,
J. ALLISON HODGES, M. D.,
Professor Anatomy, and Clinical Professor of Nervous and Mental Diseases, University College of Medicine.
KING BROS.,
Hotel LaFayette, Fayetteville, N. C.

Air-Tight Heaters
For Offices, Parlors, Sitting Rooms, Dining and Bed Rooms—quick starting and simple in construction. Prices from $3.00 up. Saves fuel and keeps room comfortable all night.

CROCKERY AND CHINA.
A full and varied assortment, comprising everything useful to the housekeeper.

LAMP DEPARTMENT.
Our Lamp Departmnt is complete, from the most beautiful Parlor Lamp to the ordinary Dining and Sitting Room Lamp. We also carry in stock Hanging Lamps, Library Lamps, Parlor Lamps, Banquet Lamps, and many others too numerous to mention.

Pocket and Table Cutlery

MICHIGAN STOVES AND RANGES

STOVES.
A complete line of Cooking and Heating Stoves, such as Excelsior, Farmer Girl and many other brands. Prices to suit the trade.

STOVEPIPE, ELBOWS, &c.
COUNTRY HOLLOWWARE.—Pots, Spiders and Skillets, Stove Pans, &c.
We sell the celebrated Douglass Pumps with brass seats—never known to fail, Pipe and Pipe Fittings.
All the above goods will be sold cheap for cash. An inspection of same is invited by
McMillan's Crockery and Stove Departments,
Person Street,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Cumberland Criminal Court.

OFFICE CLERK SUPERIOR COURT,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY, N. C.
By order of the Hon. Thomas H. Sutton, Judge, notice is hereby given that a Special Term of the Criminal Court of Cumberland County will convene on Monday, the 27th day of December, 1897, at the Court House in Fayetteville, at 11 o'clock a. m.
CYRUS MURPHY, C. S. C.,
Oct 12. 1897 Ex-officio C. C.C.

Valuable Sale.

By virtue of a deed made to me, I will sell at public auction, on Saturday, Jan'y 1st, at the Market House in the City of Fayetteville, that Store on Person street, known as the Tomlinson Store, No. 43, now occupied by Haywood Bros. Title perfect
Also, at the same time and place, one ten horse power Engine and Boiler, in the shop of J. N. Emmett, deeded to me by W. D. McNeill.
Terms of sale: Cash.
Purchaser to pay for deed of conveyance.
A. G BRADY, Mortgagee.
GEO. M. ROSE, Attorney.
Nov. 30, 1897.

Sale of Land.

Under and by virtue of the power contained in a certain deed of trust executed by A. H. Watson and Mary E. Watson to the undersigned trustees, and recorded in Book T, No. 4, page 203, Register of Deeds' office for Cumberland county, the said trustees will, on Thursday, the 20th day of January, 1898, at 12 o'clock M., expose to sale at public auction, for cash, upon the premises, a certain lot of land in the city of Fayetteville described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a post in the north margin of Grove street, Benbow's corner; thence as that line North 22 East, 2 chains 50 links, to Watson's line; thence as it North 68 West 1 chain 25 links to a post; thence as Watson's line South 23 West 2 chains 50 links to his corner on Grove street; thence as said street 1 chain 30 links to the beginning, containing one-third of an acre more or less, being the house and lot on said street known as the Porter property,
Terms cash. N. A. SINCLAIR,
WALTER WATSON,
December 18, 1897. Trustees.

Commissioners' Land Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Superior Court of Cumberland county, N. C., made at November Term, 1897, we shall, on Monday, the 10th day of January, 1898, at 12 o'clock M., at the Court House door of said county, sell to the highest bidder, for cash, the following land, to wit: "The following piece or parcel of land situated, lying and being in the county of Cumberland and State of North Carolina and bounded as follows: Beginning at a stake in a pond, Cary Godwin's corner, and runs N. 87 W., 12 chains and 19 links to a stake in the Godwin line; thence with said line S. 20½ W. 14 chains and 25 links to a stake, Godwin's corner, in a pocosin; thence N. 65 E. 12 chains to the McNeill line; thence with said line N. 25 E. 18 chains to the beginning, containing 18½ acres more or less.
I. A. MURCHISON,
W. H. POPE,
December 10, 1897. Commissioners.

Farm for Sale.

My Farm and Residence located about one mile and a half from Fayetteville, about one hundred acres. Two hundred acres adjoining can be purchased. The soil is well adapted to raising corn, cotton, oats, fruits and vegetables. Good water and a desirable place. Apply to
E. S. SAUNDERS,
Nov. 23, 1897, Fayetteville, N. C

Land Sale.

By virtue of the power and authority given by a certain Deed of Trust executed by J. D. Williams and wife to W. N. Williams, duly recorded in Book V., No. 4, p. 272, and in order to close his trust, the undersigned will offer for sale at the Court House in Fayetteville, N. C., on January 8, 1898, at 12 o'clock M, whatever interest he may have in the Homestead of the late John D. Williams, Esq., situated about two miles West of Fayetteville, subject to the estate of Mrs. John D. Williams in the same.
Also, about 500 Acres of Land, in Harnett county, on Upper Little River, known as a part of the Murchison land.
Terms, Cash.
W. N. WILLIAMS,
Assignee of J. D. Williams.
C. W. BROADFOOT, Attorney.
December 9, 1897.

Sale of Land.

Under and by virtue of the power contained in a certain deed of trust executed by A. H. Watson and Mary E. Watson to the undersigned trustees, and recorded in Book T, No. 4, page 203, Register of Deeds' office for Cumberland county, the said trustees will, on Thursday, the 20th day of January, 1898, at 12 o'clock M., expose to sale at public auction, for cash, up

Save Your Money.

One box of Tutt's Pills will save many dollars in doctors' bills They will surely cure all diseases of the stomach, liver or bowels.

No Reckless Assertion

For sick headache, dyspepsia, malaria, constipation and biliousness, a million people endorse

TUTT'S Liver PILLS

NO CUR—NO PAY.

That is the way all druggists sell GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC for Chills and Malaria. It is simply Iron and Quinine in a tasteless form. Children love it. Adults prefer it to bitter nauseating tonics. Price, 50c.

Guaranteed and for sale by B. E. Sedberry & Sons.

Promoted.

Mr. R. A. G. Barnes, A. C. L. agent at Hope Mills, has been promoted to agent at Selma and has moved to the latter place to live.

Dick—Draper.

In Wilmington Wednesday afternoon at St. James' Church, Mr. W. A. Dick' well known in Fayetteville, and Miss Ellen Draper were united in marriage.

Seizure in Randolph.

Deputy Collector Troy has returned from Randolph county with a fine copper still and three barrels of whisky which he captured in the wilds of that county.

An Oil Stove's Pranks.

The oil stove in the Postal Cable office Thursday night commenced playing such pranks that Manager Boyd, fearing an explosion, pitched it out the window into the street.

Fence Law Tax.

The fence tax in Cross Creek is not being paid, as we learn from the Sheriff's office. Failure to pay this tax is a misdemeanor and renders delinquents, so we are informed by the best legal advice, liable to indictment.

From Biltmore.

Mr. W. H. Brady received a full blooded Jersey cow and calf from Mr. Vanderbilt's Biltmore farm, Wednesday morning. The cow is a magnificent looking animal. Mr. Brady has secured a number of cattle and hogs from Mr. Vanderbilt on previous occasions.

Fayetteville's Lady Editor.

The Raleigh Post of Wednesday contains the following:

"Miss Mary S. MacRae, of Fayetteville, has the distinction of being the first woman to be on the editorial staff of any of the University publications. She has been elected assistant editor of 'The Tar Heel,' the College weekly, in place of Mr. W. A. Bayley, resigned."

She is Not From Cumberland.

The Maxton correspondent of the Robesonian says: The News and Observer reports Mrs. M. E. Dalrymple, the female moonshiner convicted at the Federal Court in Raleigh Thursday, and sentenced to 30 days' imprisonment and $100 fine, as being from Moore county. Not so—she is from Cumberland. Give to Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's.

Oak Ridge Institute.

On Dec. 21st, Oak Ridge Institute will close the most successful term ever seen at that well known institution. The spring term will open January 5th. The principals are expecting a largely increased patronage. There are 35 members of the graduating class in the literary department, and some sixty or more in the commercial department.

Sudden Death of Mr. James McGilvary.

At 2:10 o'clock P. M. Thursday, Mr. James McGilvary died at his residence on Haymount.

He was taken suddenly ill Wednesday night and despite every effort in his behalf sank rapidly.

Mr. McGilvary was about 80 years old and one of the two oldest living members of the Independent Company, Mr. Jno. X. Smith being the other. The deceased gentleman was one of Fayetteville's most highly respected citizens and his death will cause universal sorrow.

Holiday Rates.

Round trip tickets will be sold on the C. F. & Y. V. railroad between all points on that line for four cents a mile on account of the Christmas holidays.

Tickets to be sold December 22, 23, 24 and 25th, also December 30 and 31, 1896, and January 1, 1898, with extreme limit January 4, 1898; continuous passage in each direction.

Tickets may be sold to students of schools and colleges at same rates and under same conditions as named herein upon presentation of certificates singed by the superintendents, principals or presidents thereof, on December 16th to 25th, 1897, inclusive, final limit January 4, 1898.

The Presiding Elder to Live Here.

Rev. F. A. Bishop, the new Presiding Elder of this District, has rented the Green house on Person street, where he will make his home for the present. There has been a movement on foot for some time to erect a permanent parsonage for the Presiding Elder adjoining the present local parsonage on Gillespie street, and this will no doubt be shortly accomplished.

Mr. Bishop's family consists of two step daughters and we are sure that they will receive a cordial welcome to their new home.

Mr. Bishop has very favorably impressed our people and already he has made many friends.

Miss Allie Hughes, Norfolk, Va., was frightfully burned on the face and neck Pain was instantly relieved by DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, which healed the injury without leaving a scar. It is the famous pile remedy. KING BROS.

THE GIANT SAMSON.

HIS STRENGTH THE SUBJECT OF REV. DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

Sanctified Muscle and What It Can Do. The Treacherous Delilah and Her Work. Samson's Misguided Strength—The Weak That Are Strong and That Are Weak.

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WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Taking the exciting story of Samson's fall as a suggestion, Dr. Talmage in this discourse shows how giants in body and mind or soul ought to be consecrated to good and great purposes. His text is Judges xiv, 1, "And Samson went down to Timnath."

There are two sides to the character of Samson. The one phase of his life, if followed into the particulars, would administer to the grotesque and mirthful, but there is a phase of his character fraught with lessons of solemn and eternal import. To these graver lessons we devote our sermon. This giant no doubt in early life gave evidences of what he was to be. It is almost always so. There were two Napoleons—the boy Napoleon and the man Napoleon—but both alike; two Howards—the boy Howard and the man Howard—but both alike; two Samsons—the boy Samson and the man Samson—but both alike. This giant was no doubt the hero of the playground, and nothing could stand before his exhibitions of youthful prowess. At 18 years of age he was betrothed to the daughter of a Philistine. Going down toward Timnath, a lion came upon him, and, although this young giant was weaponless, he seized the monster by the long mane and shook him as a hungry hound shakes a March hare and made his bones crack and left him by the wayside bleeding under the smiting of his fist and the grinding heft of his heel.

There he stands, looming up above other men, a mountain of flesh, his arms bunched with muscle that can lift the gate of a city, taking an attitude defiant of everything. His hair had never been cut, and it rolled down in seven great plaits over his shoulders, adding to his bulk fierceness and terror. The Philistines want to conquer him, and therefore they must find out where the secret of his strength lies.

The Treacherous Delilah.

There is a dissolute woman living in the valley of Sorek of the name of Delilah. They appoint her the agent in the case. The Philistines are secreted in the same building, and then Delilah goes to work and coaxes Samson to tell what is the secret of his strength. "Well," he says, "if you should take seven green withes, such as they fasten wild beasts with, and put them around me I should be perfectly powerless." So she binds him with the seven green withes. Then she claps her hands and says, "They come—the Philistines!" And he walks out as though they were no impediment. She coaxes him again and says, "Now tell me the secret of this great strength." And he replies, "If you should take some ropes that have never been used and tie me with them, I should be just like other men." She ties him with the ropes, claps her hands and shouts, "They come — the Philistines!" He walks out as easily as he did before—not a single obstruction. She coaxes him again, and he says, "Now, if you should take these seven long plaits of hair and by this house loom weave them into a web, I could not get away." So the house loom is rolled up, and the shuttle flies backward and forward, and the long plaits of hair are woven into a web. Then she claps her hands and says, "They come — the Philistines!" He walks out as easily as he did before, dragging a part of the loom with him.

But after awhile she persuaded him to tell the truth. He says, "If you should take a razor or shears and cut off this long hair, I should be powerless and in the hands of my enemies." Samson sleeps, and that she may not wake him up during the process of shearing help is called in. You know that the barbers of the east have such a skillful way of manipulating the head to this very day that instead of waking up a sleeping man they will put a man wide awake sound asleep. I hear the blades of the shears grinding against each other, and I see the long locks falling off. The shears or razor accomplishes what green withes and new ropes and house loom could not do. Suddenly she claps her hands and says, "The Philistines be upon thee, Samson!" He rouses up with a struggle, but his strength is all gone. He is in the hands of his enemies.

Outgianted by Low Passion.

I hear the groan of the giant as they take his eyes out, and then I see him staggering on in his blindness, feeling his way as he goes on toward Gaza. The prison door is open, and the giant is thrust in. He sits down and puts his hand on the mill crank, which, with exhausting horizontal motion, goes day after day, week after week, month after month—work, work, work. The consternation of the world in captivity, his locks shorn, his eyes punctured, grinding corn in Gaza.

First of all behold in this giant of the text that physical power is not always an index of moral power. He was a huge man. The lion found it out, and the 3,000 men whom he slew found it out, yet he was the subject of petty revenges and outgianted by low passion. I am far from throwing any discredit upon physical stamina. There are those who seem to have great admiration for delicacy and sickliness of constitution. I never could see any glory in weak nerves or sick headache. Whatever effort in our day is made to make the men and women more robust should have the favor of every good citizen as well as of every Christian. Gymnastics may be positively religious.

Good people sometimes ascribe to a wicked heart what they ought to ascribe to a slow liver. The body and the soul are such near neighbors that they often catch each other's diseases. Those who never saw a sick day, and who, like Hercules, show the giant in the cradle, have more to answer for than those who are the subjects of lifelong infirmities. He who can lift twice as much as you can and walk twice as far and work twice as long will have a double account to meet in the judgment.

How often is it that you do not find physical energy indicative of spiritual power! If a clear head is worth more than one dizzy with perpetual vertigo, if muscles with the play of health in them are worth more than those drawn up in chronic "rheumatics," if an eye quick to catch passing objects is better than one with vision dim and uncertain, then God will require of us efficiency just in proportion to what he has given us. Physical energy ought to have as good digestion of truth as we have capacity to assimilate food. Our spiritual hearing ought to be as good as our physical hearing. Our spiritual taste ought to be as clear as our tongue. Samsons in body, we ought to be giants in moral power.

The Lost Strength.

But, while you find a great many men who realize that they ought to use their money aright and use their intelligence aright, how few men you find aware of the fact that they ought to use their physical organism aright! With every thump of the heart there is something saying, "Work, work!" And lest we should complain that we have no tools to work with God gives us our hands and feet, with every knuckle and with every joint and with every muscle, saying to us, "Lay hold and do something."

But how often it is that men with physical strength do not serve Christ! They are like a ship full manned and full rigged, capable of vast tonnage, able to endure all stress of weather, yet swinging idly at the docks, when these men ought to be crossing and recrossing the great ocean of human suffering and sin with God's supplies of mercy. How often it is that physical strength is used in doing positive damage or in luxurious ease, when, with sleeves rolled up and bronzed bosom, fearless of the shafts of opposition, it ought to be laying hold with all its might and tugging away to lift up this sunken wreck of a world.

It is a most shameless fact that much of the business of the church and of the world must be done by those comparatively invalid. Richard Baxter, by reason of his diseases, all his days sitting in the door of the tomb, yet writing more than 100 volumes and sending out an influence for God that will endure as long as the "Saints' Everlasting Rest." Edward Payson, never knowing a well day, yet how he preached and how he wrote, helping thousands of dying souls like himself to "swim in a sea of glory!" And Robert M'Cheyne, a walking skeleton, yet you know what he did in Dundee and how he shook Scotland with zeal for God. Philip Doddridge, advised by his friends, because of his illness, not to enter the ministry, yet you know what he did for the "rise and progress of religion" in the church and in the world.

Wilberforce was told by his doctors that he could not live a fortnight, yet at that very time entering upon philanthropic enterprises that demanded the greatest endurance and persistence. Robert Hall, suffering excruciations, so that often in his pulpit while preaching he would stop and lie down on a sofa, then getting up again to preach about heaven, until the glories of the celestial city dropped on the multitude, doing more work perhaps than almost any well man in his day.

Oh, how often it is that men with great physical endurance are not so great in moral and spiritual stature. While there are achievements for those who are bent all their days with sickness—achievements of patience, achievements of Christian endurance—I call upon men of health today, men of muscle, men of nerve, men of physical power, to devote themselves to the Lord. Giants in body, you ought to be giants in soul.

Samson's Misguided Strength.

Behold also in the story of my text illustration of the damage that strength can do if it be misguided. It seems to me that this man spent a great deal of his time in doing evil—this Samson of my text. To pay a bet which he had lost by guessing of his riddle he robs and kills 30 people. He was not only gigantic in strength, but gigantic in mischief, and a type of those men in all ages of the world, who, powerful in body or mind or any faculty of social position or wealth, have used their strength for iniquitous purposes.

It is not the small, weak men of the day who do the damage. These small men who go swearing and loafing about your stores and shops and banking houses, assailing Christ and the Bible and the church—they do not do the damage. They have no influence. They are vermin that you crush with your foot. But it is the giants of the day, the misguided giants, giants in physical power, or giants in mental acumen, or giants in social position, or giants in wealth, who do the damage. The men with sharp pens that stab religion and throw their poison all through our literature, the men who use the power of wealth to sanction iniquity and bribe justice and make truth and honor bow to their golden scepter. Misguided giants—look out for them. In the middle and latter part of the last century, no doubt, there were thousands of men in Paris and Edinburgh and London who hated God and blasphemed the name of the Almighty, but they did but little mischief—they were small men, insignificant men. Yet there were giants in those days.

Who can calculate the soul havoc of a Rousseau, going on with a very enthusiasm of iniquity, with fiery imagination seizing upon all the impulsive natures of his day, or David Hume, who employed his life as a spider employs its summer, in spinning out silken webs to trap the unwary, or Voltaire, the most learned man of his day, marshaling a great host of skeptics and leading them out in the dark land of infidelity, or Gibbon, who showed an uncontrollable grudge against religion in his history of one of the most fascinating periods of the world's existence, "The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire"—a book in which, with all the splendors of his genius, he magnified the errors of Christian disciples, while, with a sparseness of notice that never can be forgiven he treated of the Christian heroes of whom the world was not worthy?

A Crown on Earth.

Oh, men of stout physical health, men of great mental stature, men of high social position, men of great power of any sort, I want you to understand your power, and I want you to know that that power devoted to God will be a crown on earth, to you typical of a crown in heaven, but misguided, bedraggled in sin, administrative of evil, God will thunder against you with his condemnation in the day when millionaire and pauper, master and slave, king and subject, shall stand side by side in the judgment, and money bags and judicial ermine and royal robe shall be riven with the lightnings.

Behold also how a giant may be slain! Delilah started the train of circumstances that pulled down the temple of Dagon about Samson's ears, and tens of thousands of giants have gone down to death and hell through the same impure fascinations. It seems to me that it is high time that pulpit and platform and printing press speak out against the impurities of modern society. Fastidiousness and prudery say: "Better not speak. You will rouse up adverse criticism, you will make worse what you want to make better. Better deal in glittering generalities. The subject is too delicate for polite ears." But there comes a voice from heaven overpowering the mincing sentimentalities of the day, saying, "Cry aloud, spare not, lift up thy voice like a trumpet and show my people their transgressions and the house of Jacob their sins."

The trouble is that when people write or speak upon this theme they are apt to cover it up with the graces of belles lettres, so that the crime is made attractive instead of repulsive. Lord Byron in "Don Juan" adorns this crime until it smiles like a May queen. Michelet, the great French writer, covers it up with bewitching rhetoric until it glows like the rising sun, when it ought to be made loathsome as a smallpox hospital. There are today influences abroad which if unresisted by the pulpit and the printing press will turn our modern cities into Sodom and Gomorrah, fit only for the storm of fire and brimstone that whelmed the cities of the plain.

You who are seated in your Christian homes, compassed by moral and religious restraints, do not realize the gulf of iniquity that bounds you on the north and the south and the east and the west. While I speak there are tens of thousands of men and women going over the awful plunge of an impure life, and while I cry to God for mercy upon their souls I call upon you to marshal in the defense of your homes, your church and your nation. There is a banqueting hall that you have never heard described. You know all about the feast of Ahasuerus, where a thousand lords sat. You know all about Belshazzar's carousal, where the blood of the murdered king spurted into the faces of the banqueters. You may know of the scene of riot and wassail when there was set before Esopus one dish of food that cost $400,000. But I speak now of a different banqueting hall. Its roof is fretted with fire. Its floor is tessellated with fire. Its chalices are chased with fire. Its song is a song of fire. Its walls are buttresses of fire. Solomon refers to it when he says, "Her guests are in the depths of hell."

Death the Invincible.

Behold also in this giant of the text and in the giant of our own century that great physical power must crumble and expire. The Samson of the text long ago went away. He fought the lion. He fought the Philistines. He could fight anything, but death was too much for him. He may have required a longer grave and a broader grave, but the tomb nevertheless was his terminus.

If, then, we are to be compelled to go out of this world, where are we to go? This body and soul must soon part. What shall be the destiny of the former I know—dust to dust. But what shall be the destiny of the latter? Shall it rise into the companionship of the white robed, whose sins Christ has slain, or will it go down among the unbelieving, who tried to gain the world and save their souls, but were swindled out of both? Blessed be God, we have a champion! He is so styled in the Bible—a champion who has conquered death and hell, and he is ready to fight all our battles from the first to the last. "Who is this that cometh from Edom with dyed garments from Bozrah, mighty to save?" If we follow in the wake of that champion death has no power and the grave no victory. The worst man trusting in him shall have his dying pangs alleviated and his future illumined.

In the light of this subject I want to call your attention to a fact which may not have been rightly considered by five men in all the world, and that is the fact that we must be brought into judgment for the employment of our physical organism. Shoulder, brain, hand, foot—we must answer in judgment for the use we have made of them. Have they been used for the elevation of society or for its depression? In proportion as our arm is strong and our step elastic will our account at last be intensified. Thousands of sermons are preached to invalids. I preach this morning to stout men and healthful women. We must give to God an account for the right use of this physical organism.

These invalids have comparatively little to account for perhaps. They could not lift 20 pounds. They could not walk half a mile without sitting down to rest. In preparation of this subject I have said to myself, How shall I account to God in judgment for the use of a body which never knew one moment of real sickness? Rising up in judgment, standing beside men and women who had only little physical energy and yet consumed that energy in a conflagration of religious enthusiasm, how will we feel abashed!

The Weak That Are Strong.

Oh, men of the strong arm and the stout heart, what use are you making of your physical forces? Will you be able to stand the test of that day when we must answer for the use of every talent, whether it were a physical energy or a mental acumen or a spiritual power?

The day approaches, and I see one who in this world was an invalid, and as she stands before the throne of God to answer she says: "I was sick all my days. I had but very little strength, but I did as well as I could in being kind to those who were more sick and more suffering." And Christ will say, "Well done, faithful servant."

And then a little child will stand before the throne, and she will say: "On earth I had a curvature of the spine, and I was very weak, and I was very sick, but I used to gather flowers out of the wildwood and bring them to my sick mother, and she was comforted when she saw the sweet flowers out of the wildwood. I didn't do much, but I did something." And Christ shall say as he takes her up in his arms and kisses her, "Well done, well done, faithful servant; enter thou into the joy of thy Lord." What, then, will be said to us—we to whom the Lord gave physical strength and continuous health?

I said to an old Scotch minister, who was one of the best friends I ever had, "Doctor, did you ever know Robert Pollock, the Scotch poet, who wrote 'The Course of Time?'" "Oh, yes," he replied, "I knew him well. I was his classmate." And then the doctor went on to tell me how that the writing of "The Course of Time" exhausted the health of Robert Pollock, and he expired. It sems as if no man could have such a glimpse of the day for which other days were made as Robert Pollock had and long survive that glimpse. In the description of that day he says, among other things:

Begin the woe, ye woods, and tell it to the doleful winds,
And doleful winds wail to the howling hills,
And howling hills mourn to the dismal vales,
And dismal vales sigh to the sorrowing brooks,
And sorrowing brooks weep to the weeping stream,
And weeping stream awake the groaning deep.
Ye heavens, great archway of the universe, put sackcloth on,
And, ocean, robe thyself in garb of widowhood
And gather all thy waves into a groan and utter it
Long, loud, deep, piercing, dolorous, immense.
The occasion asks it—nature dies, and angels come to lay her in her grave.

What Robert Pollock saw in prophetic dream you and I will see in positive reality—the judgment, the judgment!

The Growth of the F. I. L. I.

At the Monday night meeting Mr. F. R. Bill joined the Independent Company, making the total of 60 enrolled active members. There are also 5 honorary members, 16 reserve corps and 10 non-resident.

LATEST NEWS

The railway commission makes the freight rates on such provisions as corn, flour, etc., in small quantities the same as in car load lots.——Edward C. Duncan is appointed collector of internal revenue for the Eastern district of this State.——An auditorium costing $10,000 is to be built at the agricultural college.——Secretary Gage appeared yesterday before the house banking and currency committee and joined in the discussion of his bill, explaining his views on the different provisions; he did not think his idea of establishing the gold standard was in conflict with the bimetallic plank of the republican national platform.——In Pickens county, Alabama, a 14 year old negro is hanged for criminal assault on an 8 year-old girl.——At the hanging of C rr in Missouri a man took 8,000 pictures of the scene with a cinematograph and has also Carr's account of the murder taken on a phonograph.——The Amoskeag cotton mills decide to reduce wages 10 per cent.

Eight men convicted in Alamance county of violating chapter 90, acts of 1885, are pardoned by Governor Russell.——John E. Ray is elected president of the Baptist State missionary board; $10,000 is appropriated for this work.——Durrant is sentenced to be hanged January 7th.——The schooner Cleveland, San Francisco to Seattle, is wrecked off Vancouvers island; twenty-two of the crew are missing.——At a party in Georgia three men are killed and two women fatally wounded in a fight.——The President returns to Washington; social functions at the White House will be suspended thirty days; the President's special train killed a man outside of Canton.——The schooner Susan B. Thurlow is wrecked near Portland, Me.; her captain and five of the crew of six men are drowned.——Ex-Governor Evans of South Carolina, and Miss Emily M. Plume of Waterbury, Conn., were married last night.——The southern bankers' congress, in session at Atlanta, adopts resolutions setting forth how the currency problem should be settled and appoints a committee to urge their views upon congress; Colonel J. S. Carr makes a free silver speech.——A loaded dynamite bomb is found near the American consulate in Havana.——The harbor police of Havana will try to overtake the steamer Olivette, outward bound, as it is said the insurgent "El Inglesito" is on board.——Investigation shows that the recent big fire in London was of incendiary origin.

It is said the salary of commissioner of agriculture is to be raised to $2,500; members of the board are not enthusiastic over the swap of officers.——In the federal court at Norfolk, after argument, the bill of indictment against John Andersen for murder on the Olive Pecker is quashed and another grand jury ordered for today.——In Botetourt county, Virginia, two men have a fight over a horse and one is killed.——The President appoints Joseph McKenna to be associate justice of the supreme court, Charles G. Dawes of Illinois, comptroller of the currency, H. C. Dockery marshal of the Eastern district of North Carolina and re-appoints all the judges of the court of private land claims——The anti-foot ball bill is defeated in the Virginia senate.——Near Clinton, Ind., three men are killed by the collision of two trains.——Secretary Gage will present before the house committee soon a bill allowing the secretary of the treasury in an emergency to borrow $100,000,000 on one year's time.——A juror in the Luetgert case is discharged for having expressed an opinion against the defendant.——William Terriss, the actor, was assassinated as he entered the stage door of Adelphi theatre, London, last night.——The treaty of peace between Turkey and Greece is ratified by the Sultan and King George.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Fayetteville Post Office Unclaimed Dec. 13, 1897.

B—Daniel Bennett, Joe Breece, Addied Bacon, care Mr. Graham.
B—Amanda Blackburn, W. W. Boyker.
C—A. Cleveland, M. J. Crumpler, W. A. Crumpler, Miss Laura Crumpler, Calvin Crouch, J. R. Capps, Empie Crump.
D—Henry Durden.
E—Hubert Elliott, Patrick Evans.
F—W. R. Freeman.
H—Miss Sally Husay, J. B. Hendrix, Dilie Herrington.
I—Betty Ingram.
J—Nancy Jones.
Mc—Miss Fannie C. McAllister, Miss Mary Ann McLauchlin, Moris McPearson.
M—Balaam Monoy, Miss Harriet Mather, J. B. Matthews.
S—Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, Mrs. S. J. Smith, Miss Lydia Sturwarth, F. Syks, Lizzie Sivinson.
U—S. J. Underwood.
W—W. C. Williams, Mary Williams, D. J. Williams, J. C. Williams, J. D. Williams & Co., Miss Betty West, N. H. Wade, Miss Amencie Walker.

Persons calling for any of above letters please say advertised.

W. D. GASTER, P. M.

Blood Poison.

Contagious Blood Poison has been appropriately called the curse of mankind. It is the one disease that physicians cannot cure; their mercurial and potash remedies only bottle up the poison in the system, to surely break forth in a more virulent form, resulting in a total wreck of the system.

Mr. Frank B. Martin, a prominent jeweler at 926 Pensylvania Ave., Washington, D.C., says: I was for a long time under treatment of two of the best physicians of this city, for a severe case of blood poison, but my condition grew worse all the while, notwithstanding the fact that they charged me three hundred dollars. My mouth was filled with eating sores; my tongue was almost eaten away, so that for three months I was unable to taste any solid food. My hair was coming out rapidly, and I was in a horrible fix. I had tried various treatments, and was nearly discouraged, when a friend recommended S.S.S. After I had taken four bottles, I began to get better, and when I had finished eighteen bottles, I was cured sound and well, my skin was without a blemish, and I have had no return of the disease. S.S.S. saved me from a life of misery." S.S.S. (*guaranteed purely vegetable*) will cure any case of blood poison. Books on the disease and its treatment, mailed free by Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

SSS

Brilliant Reception at Dr. McNeill's.

Dr. J. W. McNeill's spacious residence on Dick street was thronged Thursday night with a host of friends who, from 8 o'clock until midnight, came to testify their regard for him and his excellent wife. It was the occasion of this popular and highly esteemed couple's "China Wedding," or twentieth anniversary of their wedding day.

All the rooms on the first floor were thrown open—one of them nearly filled with presents in china ware in many different forms. Mr. Remsburg and Miss Williams discoursed sweet music during the evening. Mr. and Mrs. Lauchlin McDonald and Miss Harriet Haigh assisted the happy couple in receiving. The venerable Sheriff Hector McNeill, father of the groom, came in from the country with his daughter, Miss McNeill, to honor the occasion, and so did his daughters, Mrs. McGeachey, Mrs. McKinnon and Mrs. D. P. McEachern, of Robeson.

A delicious collation was served; the old fellows found a smoking smuggery up stairs; every body felt at home; and all departed with a blessing on their hosts, the rejuvenated couple, and the sincere wish that they might live to see many more such joyful occasions.

Threatened to Wreck a Train.

Geo. Murchison, colored, was committed to the county jail one day this week by N. D. M. Clark, J. P. of Manchester, charged with threatening to wreck a train, threatening to kill his wife, and using profane language on the public highway. The justice wrote on the commitment that there was reason to suspect the man's sanity. The county physician after an examination pronounces the man insane and he will probably be sent to the asylum shortly.

Chicora Fire Company Election.

At the annual meeting of the Chicora Fire Company Tuesday the following officers were elect for the ensuing year:

President, Maj. A. A. McKethan.
Vice President, Dr. J. V. McGougan.
Recording Secretary, J. S. McNeill.
Financial Secretary, R. H. McDuffie.
Treasurer, C. D. Elliott.
Foreman, J. D. McNeill.
1st Assistant, Maj. A. A. McKethan.
2nd Assistant, John Roddick.
Captain Reel Team, No. 1, G. L. Brandt.
Captain Reel Team, No. 2, C. D. Elliott.
Trustees, J. D. McNeill, Maj. A. A. McKethan, John M. Martin.

Order of R. R. Conductors.

Division 271 Order of Railway Conductors at their last meeting, elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

J. M. Walker, Chief Conductor.
J. A. McLauchlin, Assistant Chief.
C. F. Gregerson, Secretary and Treasurer.
W. H. Pemberton, Senior Conductor.
P. G. Pickard, Junior Conductor.
W. O. Lockamy, Inner Sentinel.
N. D. Bunting, Outer Sentinel.

Police News.

'Squire Overby's court was crowded Tuesday morning with thirty seven witnesses in the case of J. W. Nunnery vs. Amos Crumpler; defendant charged with removing crop without *satisfying* liens held by landlord. Crumpler was bound over to the Criminal Court in the sum of $50, gave the bond and was released.

Charity McNeill was arrested on Big Rockfish Tuesday by deputy sheriff Kinlaw charged with larceny. She was tried at Hope Mills by 'Squire Cashwell and committed to jail to await trial.

Arthur Barnett who has been under bond for selling whisky without license, was placed in jail yesterday, his bondsman having surrendered him.

WANTED — The Brooklyn Life Insurance Company of New York, a regular company of thirty years standing during which time it has paid out hundreds of thousands of dollars to beneficiaries in the State of North Carolina alone, is about to re-open an agency forse in that state. This is an excellent chance for a Managing General Agent, also for District and Special Agents; men of good repute and experience should apply with full particulars to Brooklyn Life Ins. Co., 51 Liberty St., New York City.

It is easy to catch a cold and just as easy to get rid of it if you commence early to use One Minute Cough Cure. It cures coughs, colds, bronchitis, pneumonia and all throat and lung troubles. It is pleasant to take, safe to use and sure to cure. KING BROS.

Meeting of Phœnix Stockholders.

There was a well attended meeting of the stockholders of the Phœnix Cotton Manufacturing Company in the Town Hall last night.

Maj. Chas. Haigh, who presided, stated that the object of the meeting was to receive the report of the committee appointed at the last meeting to formulate a plan for an equitable division of the proceeds of the sale of the factory building among the stockholders.

After a great deal of discussion on various plans, the following resolution was introduced as a substitute for the committee's report and unanimously passed, four-fifths of the entire stock being present:

"That the action of the Board of Directors in suspending payments of the regular assessments on June 1st, 1897, is hereby approved, and that this meeting of the Stockholders and Directors hereby declares forfeited all stock whose books show them to be 12 weeks or more in arrears on that date in accordance with Section 22 of our By Laws, and the Secretary and Treasurer is instructed to advertise for sale all such delinquent stock in the manner prescribed by said section, it being understood that any shareholder who may voluntarily assign or release his delinquent stock to the company will be excepted from the advertised list."

Mr. James Jones, of the drug firm of Jones & Son, Cowden, Ill., in speaking of Dr. King's New Discovery, says that last winter his wife was attacked with La Grippe, and her case grew so serious that physicians at Cowden and Pana could do nothing for her. It seemed to develop into Hasty consumption. Having Dr. King's New Discovery in store, and selling lots of it, he took a bottle home, and to the surprise of all she began to get better from first dose, and half a dozen dollar bottles cured her sound and well. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is guaranteed to do this good word. Try it. Free trial bottles at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store.

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WILMINGTON FOR NEW YORK.

CROATAN,.....Saturday, Dec. 18
ONEDIA,.....Saturday Dec. 25

WILMINGTON FOR GEORGETOWN, S. S.

CROWTAN,..... Tuesday, Dec 14
ONEIDA,.....Tuesday, Dec. 21

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W. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, Bowling Green, N. Y.

News and Opinions

—OF—

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The Sunday Sun

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Mothers Read This.

For Flatulent Colic, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Nausea, Coughs, Cholera Infantum, Teething Children, Cholera Morbus, Unnatural Drains from the Bowels, Pains, Griping, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, and all Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.

Pitt's Carminative

is the standard. It carries children over the critical period of teething, and is recommended by physicians as the friend of Mothers, Adults and Children. It is pleasant to the taste, and never fails to give satisfaction. A few doses will demonstrate its superlative virtues. Price, 25 cts. per bottle. For sale by druggists.

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Sunshine makes the Perfect Rose and P. P. P. the Perfect Woman.

P. P. P.

(Lippman's Great Remedy.)

Thousands of women are suffering needless pain and humiliation from Blood Poison, due to the absorption of impurities from irregular menstruation or other causes. P. P. P. will put roses of health in cheeks disfigured by pimples, moth, vulgar redness or eczema.

P. P. P. is a sovereign specific for all forms of Blood Poison, Rheumatism, Catarrh and Dyspepsia.

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JOHN GILL RECEIVER.

Schedule in Effect November 28th, 1897

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2 Daily
Leave Wilmington,	9 00 m
Arrive Fayetteville,	12 10 p m
Leave Fayetteville,	12 25 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction,	12 27 "
Leave Sanford,	1 48 "
Leave Climax	3 47 "
Arrive Greensboro	4 20 "
Leave Greensboro,	4 30 "
Leave Stokesdale,	5 17 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	5 47 "
Leave Rural Hall,	6 15 "
Arrive Mt. Airy,	7 45 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1 Daily.
Leave Mt. Airy,	8 40 a m
Leave Rural Hall,	10 04 "
Leave Walnut Cove	10 33 "
Leave Stokesdale,	11 06 "
Leave Greensboro,	11 55 "
Leave Greensboro,	12 15 p m
Leave Climax,	12 43 "
Leave Sanford,	2 36 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction,	3 55 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	4 00 "
Leave Fayetteville,	4 10 "
Arrive Wilmington,	7 25 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4. Daily.
Leave Bennettsville,	8 00 a m
Arrive Maxton,	9 02 "
Leave Maxton,	9 07 "
Leave Red Springs,	9 35 "
Leave Hope Mills,	10 20 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	10 47 "

SOUTH BOU D.	No. 3. Daily.
Leave Fayetteville,	4 51 p m
Leave Hope Mills,	5 47 "
Leave Red Springs,	5 43 "
Arrive Maxton,	6 11 "
Leave Maxton,	6 15 "
Arrive Bennettsville,	7 15 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16. Mixed Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Ramseur,	9 40 a m
Leave Climax,	8 25 "
Arrive Greensboro,	9 17 "
Leave Greensboro,	9 35 "
Leave Stokesdale,	11 07 "
Arrive Madison,	11 55 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15. Mixed. Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Madison,	12 37 p m
Leave Stokesdale,	1 25 "
Arrive Greensboro,	2 45 "
Leave Greensboro,	3 5 "
Leave Climax,	4 25 "
Arrive Ramseur,	6 10 "

CONNECTIONS

at Fayetteville with Atlantic Coast Line, at Maxton with the Carolina Central Railroad, at Red Springs with the Red Springs and Bowmore Railroad, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Gulf with the Durham and Charlotte Railroad, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk and Western Railway.

J. W. FRY, General Manager. W. E. KYLE, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road

AND BRANCHES

AND FLORENCE RAILROAD.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED Nov. 29, 1897.	No 78. Daily.	No 85. Daily.	No 103. Daily ex. Sunday	No 41. Daily.	No 107. Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M	M. A. M.	P. M.
Leave Weldon	11 52	9 43			
Ar Rocky Mt.	12 55	10 36			
Leave Tarboro	12 12		6 31		
Lv Rocky Mt.	1 00